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You will find it in the Bee.
The Bee is a buzzer all the time,
And gathers the choicest
Honey of news.
Only ten cents a week—two cents
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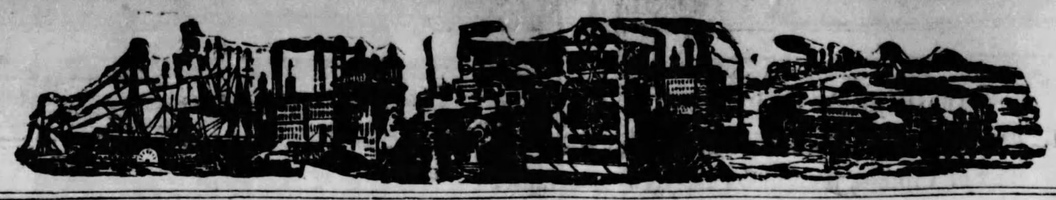
Try it a few weeks.

The Bee.



Have You Read the Bee To-Day

A little queer to ask that, when
You are looking right at it;
And singular, also, to ask such a
Question, when it will require
About a day to read it.
Great paper to-day—great every day
Only two cents a copy.

VOL. XVII. NO. 11. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY MAY 7, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau.
Toledo, O., May 7, 1892.

An area of high pressure is central over the Dakotas and Minnesota, with an area of low pressure central in the extreme southwest, causing general east and northeast winds throughout the northwest and the lake region with considerable cloudy weather and slight changes in temperature.

It is snowing this morning at Cheyenne and Rapid City, S. D.

The Mississippi river is rising at New Orleans and is falling at Memphis and Kansas City.

The indications for Toledo and vicinity for Saturday and Sunday are fair and continued cool weather, becoming warmer after Sunday.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

Ohio—Fair; cooler to-night, with frosts; northwesterly winds.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, followed by showers; warmer Sunday; northerly winds, becoming easterly.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair, followed by showers to-night or Sunday morning; warmer Sunday; winds becoming southeast.

LOCAL.

Dow law tax suit.
In the theatrical line.
Personal and social gossip.
Answer to the Pope suits.
Grand Army encampment.
Mammoth boarding house.
Annual meeting of the Ys.
With the clubs and societies.
Council committees' business.
Joan of Arc's regular meeting.
What is going on in the courts.
The muss at police headquarters.
Is Toledo's election board dead?
Church announcements for to-morrow.
Increase of imports—foreign tin plate.
Coming Commercial Travelers' convention.
O. Y. C. directors getting things in shape.

UNITED STATES.

Marine intelligence.
World's fair gossip.
Methodist conference.
Reminting silver coins.
New York's Chinatown.
The Ada Ebersole case.
Railroad fight in California.
Arkansas sheriff on a tear.
Freak of an Iowa preacher.
Improvement in postal service
Prof. Foster's weather forecas
Great Floods along the Mississippi.
Van Loon's plea to Judge Handy.
John Chinaman to leave this country.

FOREIGN.

The Italian crisis.
The fall of Calabosa.
Salisbury on the issues of the day.
The Pope overrules Archbishop Ireland on the school question.

SPECIAL.

Farm and Garden.
The Children's Hour.
Lawyer and Money lender.
Lieutenant Schwatka's cruise.
Yachting in the United States.
Real estate review for the week.
Sporting news, local and general.
Self-made Toledoans—M. I. Wilcox.
Dr. McGaw's reasons for being a Presbyterian.

TO COME TO THE FAIR.

Paris, May 7.—Victor Krautz, a prominent member of the chamber of deputies, has been appointed commissioner general for France to the Chicago World's fair.

AN HONEST JUDGE.

There's no appeal in this case. The public is the judge and we've proven to the court's satisfaction that we can sell a higher class of goods than anyone else in the city at prices that are asked for inferior grades.

We are showing some beautiful new things in Cabinets, Book Cases, etc., while in office desks and other furniture we hold the place at the head of the procession.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

CHIDREN'S CARRIAGES Of our own manufacture at lowest prices: Wooden and Wil low ware, Hammocks and Cro quet Sets, Baskets of every vari ety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons Velocipedes, Etc., Etc.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

J. J. FREEMAN.

313 SUMMIT STREET.

Our great repair and alteration sale will commence on Thursday morning.

Look out for the greatest Bargain Sale ever held in Toledo in the Jewelry business. Goods at Cost. Many pieces at less than cost. Terms of Sale, IMMEDIATE CASH.

The building will be refitted and rearranged from top to bottom. The goods must be gotten out of the way. CLOCKS, BRONZES, Onyx-Top Tables, Lamps, Statuary, etc., at almost your own figure.

SPORTING GOODS!

BALLS, BATS AND TENNIS,

—AT—

BROWN, EAGER & HULL'S.

Painters' Strike Forces Us

To close out our
Wall Paper at
Reduced Rates.
We don't want it.
You gain, we lose.
Monday, April 25th.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

THE POPE SAYS NO

The Faribault System of Schools Condemned

And Bishop Ireland Rebuked.

The School Question Brought to Mind

By the Action of the Powers in Rome.

The Plan May be Practiced in Special Instances, but in General it Must Not be Used.

New York, May 7.—Archbishop Corrigan received yesterday a cable dispatch from Rome saying: "Faribault system condemned. Special case reserved." This means that the cause which Archbishop Ireland championed, and whose advancement was one of the objects of his journey to Rome, is put under the ban by the pope.

The so-called Faribault system is one which removes all insignia of religion from parochial schools and renders the course of instruction entirely secular until the end of the regular exercises, when the Catholic children remain for religious instruction, while the Protestants go away. The system originated in the Catholic parochial school at Faribault, Minn., which was put under the direction of the village on the above conditions. Archbishop Ireland liked the plan, and proposed to extend it to other places in his archdiocese. The decision yesterday prohibits this general introduction of the system, while permitting the plan to be practiced in special instances where it may be deemed expedient.

Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, dilutions, and substitutes that are sold as Dr. Pierce's *genuine* medicines, at less than the regular prices.

To protect the public from fraud and deception, these *genuine guaranteed* medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), ... $1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses, irregularities and ailments), $1.00.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), 25 cents a vial.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50c.

But remember this; they cost you *nothing*, if they don't help you. They're *guaranteed* in every case to benefit or cure, or the money is returned. They're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy, for *you pay only for the good you get*—but they're the *best*, too, or they couldn't be sold on any such terms.

JOHN J. BARBER,
DENTIST,
1315 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

MOVING DAY

will soon be at hand, new household goods will be required to replace those broken, worn out or not suited to the new quarters. Time and Money can be saved by dealing with Draper & Nugent, who are prepared to furnish all of the various articles needed, either in Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Stoves, Refrigerators, etc., and make a specialty of the wants of housekeepers. All their goods are selected with experience and great care and sold at very low prices, on liberal, easy terms.

Draper & Nugent, 318 Monroe S

LIBERTY CENTER.

Shooting Tournament—Heavy Rains—General Mention.

Liberty Center, O., May 7.—(Special)—The third annual tournament of the Liberty Center Gun club has been held on the Liberty Center shooting grounds. Some very fine shooting was done. H. C. Thatcher, of Toledo; M. C. Sanford, of Townsend, and H. H. Benscoton, of North Baltimore, were among those who carried off prizes.

The Liberty schools, with their corps of teachers, gave a very interesting entertainment on Thursday evening at Roger's hall.

Rev. Mitchell, the "Boy Preacher," is holding a series of meetings at Colton.

J. N. Shaw has leased the Liberty Center house, D. Younkman having removed to Colton.

Many improvements are going on in our village this spring.

The bottom lands of the Maumee and tributaries are all overflowed with the recent rains, and much damage is reported.

DENIES THE REPORT.

New York, May 7.—Thomas C. Platt informed a United Press reporter to-day that there was no truth in the report that anti-Harrison members of the delegation to the national convention had agreed to support John Sherman for president.

UMBERTO'S DILEMMA.

Paris, May 7.—The Figaro says that King Humbert is in a dilemma; that he must either disarm his army or see his country bankrupt.

The French press generally express satisfaction with the Italian crisis, which will, they say, weaken the triple alliance.

PROBABLY ALL TALK.

Washington, May 7.—The Chinese embassy knows nothing apparently of the rumored intention of the Flowery kingdom to break off diplomatic relations with the United States. At the state department also the rumor is not credited.

WHITEHOUSE NOTES.

Whitehouse, O., May 7.—(Special.)—George Girdham was drowned in Swan creek yesterday near his own dwelling.

Jacob Hartsell died here yesterday and will be interred at Walbridge to-morrow.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Continuation of the Work in Omaha.

Report Made by Bishop Thoburn.

Rev. J. G. Evans Elected Chairman of the Temperance Committee —Routine Business.

Omaha, Neb., May 7.—The order of the late session yesterday was Bishop Thoburn's report.

The Methodist church, he said, was teaching and preaching the gospel in India and Mayalasia in 13 different languages. The report gave a detailed account of the work done in three annual conferences, the district conferences and the woman's conference in India. It stated that the work in India was in excellent condition, but the need was great. The working force from America had fallen off some, but the work had continued to grow. The membership had increased nearly 30,000 during the quadrennial. The Methodist Sunday schools in India have now a membership of over 55,000, an increase of 15,000 during the four years past. In the day schools the church had 29,000 native pupils of India. People by thousands were giving up their idols, and the native ministry was rapidly increasing both in numbers and efficiency.

The report warmly commended the work of women in the missions of India. The church has established three publishing houses and is sending out pamphlets and periodicals in nine different languages from its own presses. The report recommended that there be five conferences organized in stead of three. The conferences are too large at present, compelling some of the ministers to travel two or three thousands miles to attend them. The report urged the necessity of enlarging upon the work. "The day of small things is past," said the bishop. "We must take up the work before us and carry practically the responsibilities laid upon us. We do not know what may happen tomorrow, but we do know that the sun never sets in the morning. It is just morning in India. Let us up and doing while the daylight lasts."

At the conclusion of Bishop Thoburn's address, which was heartily applauded, the conference sang "The Morning Light is Breaking."

Rev. J. G. Evans was elected chairman of the temperance committee.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH

Testimony in the Trial at Dalton, O.

The Courts Trying to Ascertain Whether Ada Ebersole Was Murdered.

Dalton, O., May 7.—The preliminary trial of Henry R. Wiemer for the poisoning of his step-daughter, Ada Ebersole, on March 24, was called up at 10 o'clock yesterday before Mayor Harrold.

The first witness called was Aquilla Maxwell, lover of the girl, and who was engaged to be married to her. He stated that Ada was taken ill and he asked what was the matter and she said that she had much pain in her stomach and he asked her what she had taken.

The reply was she had taken some whisky and lily leaves.

Mrs. Fanny Bixler, a neighbor woman, was in to see Ada before any physician had been called, and she testified that the girl was vomiting and was suffering intense pain. She then sent for Dr. J. M. Palmer. Mrs. Bixler wanted to tell the court of a conversation with Ada Ebersole as to her trouble, but it was ruled out.

Dr. Greenamyer, of Orrville, testified that the post mortem showed that the stomach was punctured with holes and gangrene and presented an appearance that arsenic had been given.

John Homan was called the morning after the death of Miss Ebersole and said that he heard a conversation beween Mrs. Weimer and her husband. Homan went to the kichen where they were and called for a cloth to use on the dead body, when Mrs. Weimer said to Henry: "Did they find something?" He said no, but that they wanted a rag.

There are certain things that look mysterious, but as the embalming was done prior to the post mortem, it seriously complicates matters. It was proven that the Weimers had rough on rats in the house, and an expert in chemistry, in his testimony, stated that the embalming fluid and the fluid that was taken from her stomach each contained the same ingredients.

ROBBED A POSTOFFICE.

White Plains, N. Y., May 7.—The postoffice at this place was entered by burglars last night, who blew open the safe, and after securing a large amount of stamps and cash made good their escape.

A DYKE GIVES WAY

Miles of Land Along the Mississippi

Are Flooded and Much Damage Done.

The Greatest Flood That Has Been Known

In the Past Thirty-five Years.

Only the First Reports are in and Later Information will Bring News of Great Loss of Life.

Peoria, Ill., May 7.—The dyke of the Lamarsh drainage district in the lower end of this city gave way shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, flooding the district, which is about five miles in length by two and a half in width. This was all reclaimed land and under cultivation. About twenty families live in the portion affected and the greatest excitement prevails at Pekin, directly opposite which place it lies, for it is feared some of the families have perished in the rush of water.

The break is about 600 feet in length, and the damage to property will amount to thousands of dollars. Rescuing parties are arranging to go out from Pekin. The Illinois river is higher than it has been since 1844.

It is feared in this city that there will be many lives lost as all the people in the valley cannot be warned. The loss already in sight will reach into millions of dollars. People from the district are crowding into Pekin by hundreds.

Over the Banks.

Keokuk, Ia., May 7.—The Mississippi river has been rapidly rising for the past two days, approaching the extreme high water mark. It stands fifteen feet fourtenths. The low lands are submerged crops ruined, farmers have taken their stock and families to high ground for protection. The small levees along the Des Moines and Fox rivers have broken and large tracts of land are submerged. The main levee protecting eleven thousand acres is yet safe.

Alexandria, Mo., is surrounded by water and travel and traffic conducted by skiffs. The railroad tracks are submerged in places but the roadbeds are safe. Should the rise continue much longer it will be a repetition of the disastrous floods of four years ago.

Raging Waters.

Lasalle, Ill., May 7.—The greatest flood known in the Illinois valley for 35 years is now raging. The water is about 20 feet above low water mark, with no sign of abatement at present. Several factories have been compelled to suspend on account of the flood. Altogether a good deal of damage has been done, which will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

Sailing in Boats and on Rafts.

Joliet, Ill., May 7.—Joliet is partially submerged in from one to four feet of water, caused by the incessant rains. The river is higher than ever before. People in the northeastern and southern portions of the city are sailing out in boats and on rafts. Great damage is reported from all surrounding points to property and crops. Railroad trains on the roads passing through the city have been temporarily suspended on account of washouts and floating bridges. The wire mills and paper mills at Lockport are in several feet of water.

Bridge Falls.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.—The bridge across the Tennessee river at Florence fell in yesterday, precipitating a freight train 60 feet into the water. The fireman was killed and the engineer and two brakemen fatally hurt. High water was the cause.

At Keokuk.

Keokuk, Ia., May 7.—The river here is very much swollen. The low lands are flooded and the farmers and their families have fled to the high ground for safety. The crops are ruined. A number of small levees on the Des Moines and Fox river have been broken and large tracts of land are under water.

At Alexander, Mo.

Alexander, Mo., May 7.—This place has been flooded by the breaking of the Egyptian levee which runs along the Des Moines river. So rapid was the descent of the water upon the town that the inhabitants were compelled to fly for their lives. The loss cannot be estimated.

At Goshen, Ind.

Goshen, Ind., May 7.—The Elkhart river is very high and is still rising. The oldest inhabitants say that the river was never so high as at present.

The Michigan branch of the Lake Shore railroad is in such a condition that the officials have deemed it not advisable to send trains out for two or three days. The high water has compelled the closing down of all factories and hundreds have been rendered idle.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the dam.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan bridge has been moved somewhat by the water. The Grand Calumet at Hammond has been so swollen by the heavy rains that the flat lands are all submerged. The farming country in the vicinity of the Little Calumet is also under water.

At Flint.

Flint, Mich., May 7.—The heavy rainfall of last night has caused an extraordinary rise in the river. The boom of the Flint Smith Lumber company gave way and 1,000,000 feet of pine logs were carried down the stream.

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 7.—The Mississippi to-day is one vast and rushing sea. The levees throughout this state and Mississippi are being thoroughly guarded and every precaution has been taken against crevasses.

At Greenville the river is higher than ever before known and is still rising. Patrols have been organized to watch the levees. The marine sectional dock has been wrecked by the flood.

GREAT GUNS.

Odessa, May 7.—Two new guns, of collossal size, weighing 118 tons each have arrived from the Oboubhoff works at Sebastapol. They are intended for the Russian Black sea iron-clad squadron.

The special train containing these heavy pieces of artillery traveled only 39 miles an hour and at every station the trucks were carefully inspected by a number of experts.

BUILDINGS BURNED.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Applegate's carrousal, or Merry-go-round palace, a large building at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, was burned about 10:40 this morning. The First Unitarian church near by and the Commercial hotel opposite took fire, but the fire was extinguished before doing much damages. Applegate's loss will be $50,000 to $60,000.

THEIR PLAN FAILED.

Burglars Surprised in the Act and Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala., May 7.—At Pratt Mines E. E. Lindell and E. C. Miller, white burglars, broke into Giffs' jewelry store. A detective named McDanell had learned of the plan and had ten officers hid under the store waiting for them. They rushed out and called on the burglars to surrender. Liddell ran and was fired upon and killed. Before dying he confessed that he was the leader of the gang of train robbers that held up a Georgia Pacific train at Weems in March. Miller was caught and jailed.

CHINESE REBELS.

London, May 7.—The Times' Sinapore dispatch says that the Pahang rebels are becoming bolder. They have killed several Chinese and have attacked a Sickh escort. Coolies are leaving the mines for fear of an attack by the rebels. The government of the Straits settlement is blamed for not sending troops to put down the rebellion.

CAPTURED A SPY.

Berlin, May 7.—A German soldier on patrol duty at Thorn, on the Russian frontier, yesterday captured a Russian spy in the vicinity of one of the forts. The man was disguised as a Prussian military surgeon.

WATCHING NIHILISTS.

Paris, May 7.—The police of Paris have notified the St. Petersburg police of the departure from France of a party of nihilists who are plotting against the Czar.

HIGH WATER IN CHICAGO

Eight-Mile Current In the South Branch.

Yerkes' Coffer Dam Causing the Trouble.

Elevator Bins Flooded and Much Damage and Delay Reported —General Marine.

Chicago, May 7.—(Special Marine Service)—The stage of water in the harbor yesterday was five feet higher than the average stage this spring. The current was much more swift than on Thursday. It was "logged" in the South Branch and found to be eight miles an hour.

Above the cofferdam at Van Buren street, where the channel is only 50 feet in width, the water was six inches higher than below it. There was danger everywhere to craft towing about the harbor, but in this cofferdam pass the hazard was considered so great that some of the tug companies positively refused to attempt to take craft through, especially those bound north, going with the current.

In one of the collisions near this narrow passage on Thursday, a steamer and the Adams street bridge were damaged, and the schooner Magill and other craft were also damaged. The tug G. B. Green broke her steam steering gear.

With the unusual velocity of the current yesterday the danger at the "Pass," as the river at Van Buren street is called, was greatly enhanced, and a large fleet was delayed. Those which passed through did so at imminent risk of destruction.

Fitzsimmons & Connell built this cofferdam for the street car baron, Yerkes. The work on the tunnel is done, and the cofferdam might have been removed several weeks ago. A good lawyer said yesterday that Mr. Yerkes can be held for all the damages occurring through the fact that this obstruction has been allowed to remain in the river long after it should have been removed.

Owing to the high water in the South Branch several elevators had to shut down yesterday afternoon, as the tanks in which the elevator chutes are set were flooded or were in danger. These elevators are the Armour C and D, Rouse's, Neeley's, and the Rock Island. Grain steamers could not load and were thus still further delayed. Robert Mills and the Nahant were both held in the South Branch because the tugs would not move them.

The big schooner Golden Age was also among the number which could not move.

Telephone messages last evening said that Mud Lake was flooded, that the water was two or three feet over the docks and that boats could no longer find the channel. The captain of the Emeline begged the tug companies to send a tug to rescue his vessel. The lumber yards of the John Spry Lumber company and S. B. Barker & Co. were two feet under water. The lumber was being secured with booms made of timbers and chains. Other lumber yards flooded were those of S. K. Martin, Thomas R. Lyon, J. P. Ketcham & Co., and the Haines Lumber company.

The big steamer Byron Whitaker lost the channel at Ashland avenue and Mud Lake and got on the bank, but was pulled off by tugs.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns, May 7.—(Special Marine Service)—Down, p. m.—Missoula, 111, 11:40; Joliet, 12:20; Aurora, Adams, Case, 1:20; Gordon, Campbell, Cleveland barges, 2:10; Tower, 2:40; Glasgow, consorts, 3:40; Armour, Emery, Owen, consorts, 4:40; Roman, 9:40; Home Rule, barges, 10:40.

Up, p. m.—Albert Wright, barges, 10:30; Cormorant, consort, 11; Hopkins, Atlantic, 12:15; Grover, consort, Richards 2:40; J. Mills, barges, Grand Traverse, Tioga, John Owen, Scotia, 3; Vulcan, 3:0; Lieuty, barges, 4:30; Cherokee, consort, 5; Pope, 5:40; New York, 6:10; Corsica, 7; Topeka, 9:30; India, 9:40; Juno, 10; Nebraska, Michigan, 10:50.

Passed Port Huron.

Port Huron, May 7.—(Special Marine Service)—Down, a. m.—Oregon, consorts, 2:20; Roman, 2:40; City of Mackinac, 4; Brittain, barges, 4:20; Jackson, Orion, consort, 5; schooner Aurora, Fannie Campbell, 6; Craftsman, Magruder, 6:30; Elphicke, 8:40; Harper, Vienna, Bell, 9; Lothair, Katahdin, Sligo, 9:40; Milwaukee, Germania, barges, 10; American, 11.

Up—Varonica, Amboy, Niko consorts, 10 last night; Onoko, 9; Gladstone, 11; James Lockwood, Davidson, midnight; Badger State, 1; St. Lawrence, John Owen, 2:30; Berlin, 3:20; Waverly, Continental consort., 4; Wm. Chisholm, 7:30; Tioga, 10. Wind northeast.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, May 7.—Down—Duncan, Keeweenaw, Potts, 11 last night; Hiawatha, Bruce, 2; Monarch, 4; City of Cleveland, Quayle, 7; Palmer, 8. Up—Ira Owen, Livingstone, 5 a. m.; Caledonia, 8; Kirby, Gratwich, Nyanza, Japan, 9; Iosco, Arnold, 10. Water 13.6. Wind northeast; light.

Duluth Full of Ice.

Duluth, May 7.—The harbor is again closed by ice, a continued northeast gale having driven all ice in this direction. The ice extends half a mile out.

The steamers Fairbank, Jim Sheriffs, schooners Teutonia and Orrville are fast in the ice a stone's throw from the harbor entrance. There they have been for the past eight hours unable to go ahead or get back.

Released.

Mackinaw City, May 7.—The Car ferry, St. Ignace, was pulled off the beach by the tugs Sea Gull, Champion and Gladiator, at 8 o'clock this morning. She is apparently not damaged.

The Barnum Ashore.

Buffalo, May 7.—Private dispatch to Capt. Brown, owner of the steamer W. H. Barnum, states that the steamer is ashore on Hare island, Lake Superior, near Thunder Cape lighthouse. The tug Mary Ann has gone from Port Arthur to her assistance.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw City, May 7.—Down—Rhoda Emily 11 last night; Dyer 7; Buell consort, 7:20; Holland, Turtle consort, 9; Wilds. Church, noon.

Up—Prince, midnight; Delaware, 2; Canisteo, consort, 5; Ralph, Alleghany, 5:40; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 6; Olwill, 8; Cayuga, 1:20.

Wind northeast, light, clear.

Coal Rates.

Cleveland, May 7.—Seventy-five cents from Escanaba and one dollar from Marquette are the rates freely offered on a half dozen or more cargoes.

From Ashland $1.15 is all that is offered, but better could probably be secured if vessels were to be had.

Coal handlers have returned to work at the old rate and offers of special dispatch made for Lake Superior tonnage.

Present rates of 50c to Chicago and Milwaukee, and 40c to Duluth, must advance.

The Battle Commenced.

Buffalo, May 7.—The non-union crew of the schooner Antelope was taken off by union sailors to-day. The schooners Antelope and Adriatic are now under police guard. A grand battle between the Seamen's union and the new Lake Carriers' association seems to have commenced.

Business Change.

Chicago, May 7.—It is announced today that the Chicago Shipbuilding company has passed into the hands of Chicago capitalists, cutting away from the Globe iron works.

Duluth Rates.

Duluth, May 7.—Grain charters for boats to arrive are firm at 3 1-2 cents. Agents with nothing to offer claim that 3 3-4 cents could be obtained.

Buffalo Rates.

Buffalo, May 7.—All the lake line managers met here to-day and agreed to restore eastbound freights to a basis of 15 cents for sixth class, to confirm a recent decision of the trunk line committee. Coal freights are unchanged.

PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Stmr. John Pridgeon, Buffalo, mdse.
Tug Fred L., Monroe, light.
Schr. R. J. Gibbs, New Baltimore, light.
Stmr. Juno, Windsor, coal.
Schr. Sandusky, Kingston, light.
Schr. Negaunee, Kingston, light.
Schr. General Burnside, Alpena, light.
Schr. Kolfage, Detroit, light.
Schr. Onward, Detroit, light.
Schr. Juno, Amherstburg, light.
Schr. Penokee, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr. S. C. Reynolds, Buffalo, light.
Stmr. City of Mt. Clemens, East Tawas, salt.
Stmr. Harry Cottrell, Marine City, light.
Stmr. Bessie, St. Clair, salt.
Stmr. G. G. Hadley, Buffalo, light.
Schr. Koal Kabin, Detroit, light.

Clearances.

Tug Fred L., Monroe, light.
Schr. R. J. Gibbs, New Baltimore, coal.
Schr. Negaunee, Duluth, coal.
Schr. Sandusky, Duluth, coal.
Stmr. City of Mt. Clemens, East Tawas, light.
Stmr. Harry Cottrell, Marine City, light.
Stmr. Bessie, St. Clair, coal.
Stmr. G. G. Hadley, Superior, coal.
Schr. L. S. Hammond, Cleveland, wheat.
Schr. Onward, Mt. Clemens, coal.
Schr. Porter, Milwaukee, coal.
Schr. F. C. Leighton, Kelly's Island, light.
Schr. Grace Amelia, Red Bay, light.
Scar. General Burnside, Sarnia, coal.

Local Marine News.

The steamers Hale and Kelly went out this morning coal laden.

Inspectors McGrath and DeWolf are in the city to-day on business.

The Bradley and Parker got away today coal laden for the upper lakes.

The Dean Richmond came in to-day with a cargo of Lake Superior flour.

The water is higher in the river to-day than it has been at this season in 10 years.

The steam barge Superior came in last evening and will be inspected to-day.

The steamer G. G. Hadley went out this morning coal laden for an upper lake port.

The schooner Arthur went aground coming up in the channel yesterday and was released by the tugs Roy, Butler and Uncle Sam.

THIS WILL BE TOUGH

John Chinaman is Getting Angry

And Will Pack Up His Wash-Tubs,

Return to the Flowery Kingdom and Let the Great American Republic Peg Along Alone.

Philadelphia, May 7.—A movement was recently begun to cause the return of all Chinese in the United States to China in consequence of the exclusion bill. This week a conference of the Chinese of Pennsylvania, Maryland and several neighboring states was held in this city and attended by hundreds of the more influential celestials.

Delegates attended from many cities, but all the doings are kept a profound secret. The convention adjourned yesterday. These meetings have also been held in Baltimore, but the fact leaked out and was published in the Baltimore papers. Thereupon Gong Hoi, the Baltimore magnate, who is also the grand master of the Chinese Masons, issued an edict transferring the meetings to Philadelphia.

The main subjects discussed were the articles published in the Mung Gee, the Chinese weekly published in San Francisco by War Kee, the editor, in which are detailed the public meetings which have been held in China, public attention being called to the one addressed by the emperor himself. The article concluded as follows:

"Our country has at last awakened to the fact that its children and their parental and ancestral Gods have been unduly imposed upon. Why does not our motherland do likewise to the unbelieving American race? But the time is coming when our rights must be respected. The father has asserted his willingness to listen to the appeal of his children, and when we have all done our duty properly the edict will go forth prohibiting relations of any kind between China and the United States.

"American capital will be driven from our native lands, ships will not be allowed to land in our ports and in fact we will erect another wall in a commercial sense.

"But there are provisions which must be abided by if we ask our home government to enforce these restrictions; it is made imperative upon every Chinaman to return to his native land. If any one has not the means, proper transportation will be provided for him, and be it well understood by all in case this action is taken by or government and we acquiesce in all its provisions, he who disregards the order to leave the country criminates himself in the eyes of the all-seeing ministry and will in case he treads the flowery walks later in life, do so at the risk of losing his head.

"See that your thoughts and actions are well weighed, have your meetings well attended and conducted with the utmost secrecy, and in due time success must come to our cause and retaliation be the watchword on our banners."

A monster meeting to be held in Boston was proposed, and it was suggested that Tsui, the minister at Washington, be asked to attend and give his opinion on the movement in question, but the wiser heads expressed grave doubts of the invitation being accepted, as they say that the minister by so doing would compromise himself. Thursday night Ko Chung, one of the leading lights, harangued the meeting for over two hours. Gong Hoi also made an address.

OPENED TO-DAY.

Vienna, May 7.—The great international musical and theatrical exhibition opened to-day.

DOES RUSSIA MEAN WAR

Much Uneasiness Appears in Austrian Circles.

Troops Marching to the Western Border.

Advices from Russian Poland Show the Reserves are Daily Receiving Sealed Orders—Great Anxiety.

Vienna, May 7.—Considerable uneasiness is apparent in military circles owing to the renewed reports of apparent preparations for war on the part of Russia and the movement of troops toward the western frontiers.

Advices from Russian Poland state that the officers of the reserves are receiving sealed orders, to be opened only upon further instructions, these orders being intended for use in case of sudden mobilization. There can be no doubt that every possible measure is being taken to prepare to seize the first advantage in case of a declaration of war.

According to advices received at Cracow from Warsaw, the constant movement of troops in Russian Poland continues to excite considerable comment there. Latterly military transport trains have been passing through the city almost nightly, and the men have been billeted on the inhabitants in the surrounding districts. According to an official statement there are now 130,000 troops quartered in Russian Poland.

An English View.

London, May 7.—The Standard's Sebastapol correspondent says: "The preparations for war in Russia have never been more active than now. There is a continuous movement of troops to the western frontiers of the country and the calling out of the successive categories of reserves in the interior has commenced.

"These reserves will be forwarded to various points of concentration, whence they can in the easiest manner reinforce the regulars in the Polish garrisons on the Austrian and German frontiers. The naval transportation preparations are nearly completed."

NEW ENGLAND NEEDS RAIN

No Water to Float the Logs to Mill.

The Spruce Cut This Year Will Not be Much Over Half the Previous Year.

Boston, May 7.—Letters have been received from the leading lumbermen in New England in reply to a circular sent out by a leading Boston firm asking as to the outlook.

The letters thus far received, without exception, say that the cut of spruce must be a good deal less than in former seasons. The logs are badly stranded, according to these letters, and unless heavy rains set in soon there is no possibility of one-half of the cut reaching the mills.

The water was never so low as at present in the history of the trade. Many of the crews engaged to drive the logs have become discouraged and gone home. One firm that generally cuts 4,000,000 feet does not expect to harvest more than 1,500,000 feet unless aid in the shape of a heavy rain comes soon.

BESTOWED BY THE POPE.

Rome, May 7.—It is announced that the holy rose, which the pope bestows every year upon some Roman Catholic princess "for virtue," fell this year to the queen of Portugal. The estimated value of the jewel is 50,000 francs.

EDWIN O'BRIEN DEAD.

Dublin, May 7.—Edwin O'Brien, the invincible, is dead. He was released not long ago from Mount Joy prison, where he was serving a sentence for his share in the Irish physical force movement.

MELBA WILL SING.

London, May 7.—Madame Melba has signed a contract to sing at Covent Garden during the summer season of Italian opera, which will open in June.

A PIONEER DYING.

Tiffin, O., May 7.—(Special.)—Hon. Edson T. Stickney, who has been ill so long at his home near Republic, is reported to be dying to-day.

FOR BUSINESS.

Washington, May 7.—Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, of New York, arrived in this city this morning.

THE ROOF CAVED IN.

Probable Fatal Accident in Manchester.

A Shaky Old Structure Comes Down on the Heads of Hundreds of Employes.

London, May 7.—The roof of the Mackintosh company's rubber factory at Manchester collapsed to-day. The factory at the time was full of employes. They were first startled by a rumbling sound, as of thunder, and looking up they saw the roof cracking and splitting. The working people felt the danger and rushed for an exit, but in an instant the roof came down, burying a number of people.

The air was filled with dust and debris from the ruin and shrieks and groans of sufferers could be heard for a long distance.

A multitude of people rushed to the rescue, and the police and firemen hastened to the scene. No fire was found and work was begun to get the victims out.

Ten have already been taken to the hospital, and of these three were seriously injured and one in a dying condition.

Whether there are any dead in the ruins remains to be discovered.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Disastrous Conflagration Reported in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, May 7.—The Northern Car company's main factory at Robbinsdale, a western suburb of this city, burned at an early hour this morning, the loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance $80,000. The Twin City Street Railway company had 32 cars there being rebuilt and 12 of them were destroyed. The works will be rebuilt at once as they were crowded with orders.

CALABOZA HAS FALLEN.

The Government Sustains Another Defeat.

Believed that Commander-in-Chief Casanas is in the Hands of the Insurgents.

New York, May 7.—A special to the Herald from Barcelona, Venezuela, says news has been received that Calabozo has fallen.

This is the point where Casanas, the commander-in-chief of the government troops, was intrenched, and there is no doubt that the commander is a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents.

Meager details mention a fight, in which the nationals were driven into the city, with the insurgents following and taking possession.

Valencia, it is expected, will soon fall, Gen. Colina is in command in Coro.

THIS IS PLAIN.

A Few Simple and Straightforward Words Regarding Drs. Copeland and Bell.

The Second Year of the Copeland System in Toledo—Permanency the Test of Skill—The Five Dollar Rate to all Patients and for all Diseases During the Spring and Summer.

Drs. Copeland and Bell, specialists of 706 Madison street, desire to call the attention of the citizens of Toledo and vicinity to the fact that they have during the past year firmly established themselves in the confidence of the people with whom they have been brought in contact, either in a professional or in a business way. They are proud of the fact that their practice in this community has been such as to firmly establish all claims which they have made to superiority in the treatment of such diseases as those that affect the head, throat and lungs, as well as other chronic diseases, which are too often by the family practitioner considered incurable. They are proud, also, of the fact that the best testimony and advertising they have come from patients who have been under their care and have been cured by their superior methods.

They desire now to call attention to the fact that the season of the year most favorable for the successful treatment of catarrh and kindred diseases is the season when the patient is less liable to take cold. That season is the late spring and the early summer. Nature then lends her aid to the work of the physician, assists the progress of the patient, withholds the influences which cause increased disease, and affords a fair opportunity for complete recovery. This is simple, sound, sincere and straightforward sense.

The time for you to take treatment for any catarrhal difficulty is now. Drs. Copeland and Bell, in order that all may take advantage of this favorable season for the treatment of diseases, have decided to maintain the rate of $5 per month for treatment and medicines to all patients who apply during the spring and summer months. When it is taken fairly into consideration that this sum covers consultation, treatment, medicine, advice and everything necessary for the term of one month, the offer can not fail to strike sensible people as being a remarkable one.

The test of merit to apply to all professions as well as any other business, is, in general terms, the question of success, and Drs. Copeland and Bell are, as we say, proud of the fact that during their permanent establishment in this city for the past year, they have achieved success. Dr. E. O. Bell, who is personally in charge of the office, is a gentleman of wide experience, fine education, thoroughly trained and competent in the class of special diseases which come under his care. He has abundantly demonstrated this in the past, and his continuation as a practitioner in Toledo is a fact upon which the citizens should congratulate themselves.

The advertising testimonials published in the newspapers are of such a character as can not fail to impress any sensible person. Evidence of this kind, verified and substantiated as it is by a patient's name, picture and residence, can not fail to afford subject for serious thought. These people are telling the truth. They could have no possible object to do otherwise; they are your friends and neighbors—not "straw" men or women—and their testimony must establish in any sensible mind that disease, if not promptly and properly treated at its inception, will soon develop into more serious trouble, as well as the fact that Drs. Copeland and Bell thoroughly understand the treatment and cure of the diseases which they make their specialties. The testimonials of Drs. Copeland and Bell are not from distant and obscure towns, they are from this city; they are from your friends and neighbors and easily verified and substantiated. They are not manufactured and credited to parties supposed to be living in obscure towns ranging from Maine to California; they are not printed to bolster up the selling of cheap cure-all nostrums or worthless patent medicines, nor are they thrown upon the public with a cheap deception to make it appear that they are the utterances of the paper in which they are quoted. On the contrary, they are from people living in this community; people in our midst who can be readily seen and conversed with, and who will verify by word of mouth what they say in the public print.

AFTER MANY YEARS OF PAIN AND SUFFERING.

A Toledo Lady Tells What Has Been Accomplished for Her by Drs. Copeland and Bell, After Other Physicians.

"When I was first influenced to call at the offices of Drs. Copeland and Bell, at 706 Madison street, I had been an invalid for nearly 12 years, and my condition was such that I was not expected to live by my friends and acquaintances."

This was the remark of Mrs. Kate Green, of 2926 Chase street, in a recent conversation.

"As I said," continued Mrs. Green, "it has been 12 years since I first became affected by a disease of the head, throat and stomach, which has made my life miserable until lately. During all of that time I had a bad cough, and nothing I took, or any of the physicians to whom I applied could relieve me from it. My throat was dry, sore, and had a tickling sensation in it, that caused me this constant cough. As I say, nothing that I could take gave me any permanent relief, and I could only secure temporary comfort by repeated and large doses of opium. The cough was so severe and incessant that I could not sleep nights, and the loss of rest was a constant strain upon my general and nervous system.

Mrs. Kate Green, 2926 Chase Street.

"I had severe pains through the chest and side, especially if I caught a slight cold, which I was very liable to do from the general bad state of my health. The disease finally encroached upon my stomach and nearly destroyed my digestive organs. My appetite was very poor, and when I would eat anything the food would appear to lie on my stomach utterly undigested, and gave me a sense of oppression and sickness.

"My rest was much broken and I would have smothering spells with hot flashes over my body, followed by night sweats and chills. I gradually lost much flesh, and was, in fact and in appearance a confirmed invalid.

"I had read much of the cures performed by Drs. Copeland and Bell, as given in the daily papers from their patients, and I finally decided to call upon them and submit my case. I had taken treatment from others with no effect, and had nearly lost faith in the medical profession. However, after examination and consultation with these gentlemen, I became impressed with the knowledge taht they showed of my case and, placing myself under their care, I realized at this time that they thoroughly understood my symptoms and the remedies to be applied to them. Since taking their treatment my cough has disappeared; the tickling sensations in my throat are nearly gone; the smothering spells at night, the hot and cold flashes over my body, and the night sweats are also cured. I have gained more flesh and strength under the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Bell, than under all of the other doctors to whom I have applied, and their number is considerable. In fact, I am on the high road to complete health, and have every confidence and faith in the science and skill of these gentlemen."

$5,00 PER MONTH.

All persons applying for treatment during the spring and summer months will be treated at the uniform rate of $5 a month, and receive all medicines free.

Copeland Medical Institute.
706 Madison Street.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.,
E. O. BELL, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

Their Credentials.

Dr. W. H. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the City of New York, was president of his class in that famous institution. His diploma bears the indorsement of the deans of prominent colleges in New York and Pennsylvania. Dr. E. O. Bell's credentials are no less unqualified. Both physicians after thorough hospital training and experience have devoted their time and attention to the special lines of practice noted below. Years of experience in their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, have fitted Drs. Copeland and Bell in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

Drs. Copeland and Bell are permanently located in this city. Their lease and contracts are for a term of years.

Drs. Copeland and Bell treat successfully all curable cases at the Copeland Medical Institute, 706 Madison St. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases.

Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to
COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
706 Madison Street, Toledo, Ohio.

FINDLAY GOSSIP.

Interesting News from the Brilliant City.

Findlay, O., May 7.—(Special)—The Social Hour club held an enjoyable meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heuser, S. Main street, on Tuesday evening.

A. E. Pangle, of the Morning Republican, and F. H. Glessner, of the Evening Courier, accompanied by their wives, left this morning for San Francisco to attend the meeting of the National Editorial association.

A large number of the members of the Independent Order of Red Men will leave Sunday evening to attend the annual conclave at Dayton.

I. A. Taylor wheeled through to Zanesville, O., on his bicycle, where he has secured a position.

S. W. Miller returned yesterday from a trip to Norwalk.

W. Price left yesterday for Lansing, Mich., where he will reside in the future.

W. J. Gibson, of Pittsburg, formerly proprietor of the Gibson House, is in the city.

Genral Manager J. M. Ferris, of the T., C. & C., was in the city on Thursday.

Dr. J. A. Kenmel returned yesterday from a business trip to Cincinnati.

Miss Nina Lavcox, of Mt. Gilead, is the guest of her brother in this city.

A. L. Rosensteel went to Kenton Thursday to institute a new lodge of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

H. W. Brooker, E. B. Davis, P. E. Hay and several others enjoyed a fishing excursion to the Limestone reservoir this week.

Findlay will send a large delegation of base ball cranks to Toledo to-morrow to witness the opening game between the Omaha's and Toledo's.

Mrs. H. Doll and daughter have returned from a visit to Cleveland.

Miss Edna Stranger has returned to her home at Eaton, O., after a pleasant visit in this city.

THE FIGHTING IN AFRICA

Latest Advices from the Land of Dahomey.

An Expedition to Start on May 30 to Make it Warm for King Behanzin.

London, May 7.—Advices in regard to the warfare which is being carried on between King Behanzin, of Dahomey, in the sight of Benin settlements, and the French authorities at that place have been received here from Lagos, a British colony of West Africa, on the slave coast.

From these advices it is learned that the French expedition in Dahomey is concentrating at Kofonou, near which place the Dahomeyan warriors recently built intrenchments which was threatened with an attack by the native fighters. Reinforcements have been arriving at the garrison at Kofonou lately and the French force now there is estimated to be 3,000 strong. This force is greatly strengthened by a gunboat, which arrived at Kofonou a couple of weeks ago.

The expedition will start on the 30th instant to commence active operations against King Behanzin and endeavor to bring him to terms. A dispatch from Sierra Leone says: "A messenger from the interior reports that King Samadou, as a piece of strategy, allowed the French to capture three native towns and afterward recaptured two of them, the French losing heavily in the engagements.

"The messenger says he saw 81 French prisoners and Senegal natives and the heads of four French officers in King Samadou's camp. King Samadou commands 20,000 warriors, 5,000 of whom are armed with Chassepots. The king's soldiers are accustomed to the country, in which the French find it difficult to travel and to procure supplies."

WATERLOO MENTION.

What the People are Doing in an Indiana Town.

Election has resulted as follows: Marshal, F. Fisher, rep., re-elected; treasurer, K. H. Leas, dem.; clerk, C. Bowmen, rep.; councilmen, Geo. Braun, dem., Third ward; T. Imhoof, dem., Second ward.

Burglars effected an entrance into F. N. Bridler's store a few nights ago; loss about $200.

Mr. Kime, of Kendallville, was here Wednesday.

G. Chapman, of Hicksville, O., was in our city Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, of Elkhart, visited Mrs. S's parents, Capt. Brand's family, this week.

J. T. and Mrs. Carpenter, daughter Nellie and J. and Mrs. Orwig, of Pleasant Lake, were here Sunday.

Mr. Fanning, accompanied by the Demorest National quartett, was her Monday.

Mrs. S. Smurr, of this vicinity, was buried Sunday afternoon.

Mr. S. Duck and Mrs. A. Lane were married Sunday.

J. Robinson's mother, Mrs Tubbs, returned to her home near Archbald, O., Monday, accompanied by Mrs. J. Orwig, of Pleasant Lake.

Mrs. E. Hill's aunt, Mrs. North, of the vicinity of Bluffton, visited here this week.

Mrs. Zant, of Roanoak, visited Mrs. P. Gill a few days ago.

Miss Maud McBride is home again and at her old place in the postoffice.

Mr. Miller, of Angola, is visiting friends here.

TAKING A VOTE.

The Fabian Society Feeling the British Pulse.

London, May 7.—The Fabian society has been sending postal cards to politicians throughout the country, asking them three questions:

First, whether or not they are in favor of the payment of all members of the house of commons; second, whether or not they are in favor of the eight-hour miners' bill, and third, whether or not they are in favor of legislative restriction of excessive working hours in arduous and unhealthy employments.

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED.

St. Louis, May 7.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: L. D. Slaughter and Tom Bailey have been hanged. Both executions took place at the same time and on the same gallows. The men were negroes. Slaughter murdered his mistress in a fit of jealous rage in June, 1891. Bailey shot and killed a peddler from Jacksonville, Ill., afterwards robbing the body. The executions were perfect.

FOR LETTING O'BRIEN ESCAPE.

Utica, N. Y., May 7.—Ex-Deputy Marshal McElwaine, arrested for alleged complicity in the escape of Tom O'Brien, will be arraigned Monday afternoon in court.

An order was issued this morning fixing bail at $5,000. McElwaine expects to secure bail.

TRACED TO CEYLON.

Berlin, May 7.—The Frankfort Rothschilds have succeeded in tracing their absconding cashier, Jaeger, who robbed them of about 2,000,000 marks. It appears that he took a vessel which is due to arrive in Colombo, Ceylon, to-day. Cablegrams have been sent which will doubtless result in his arrest on arrival there and his extradition will be an easy matter.

ALL IS PEACE.

Berlin, May 7.—The Nord Deutsche Zeitung, denies, evidently on official authority, that there is any intention on the part of the German government to recall Von Brandt, the German minister from Pekin. This is accepted as settling the rumor of impending trouble between Germany and China.

The Papa shown in our Steel Engraving has just came from our Store with a Stylish Suit of Clothes, bought on Easy Payments, and he is perfectly willing to amuse the "kids" while his wife comes to us for a Spring Cloak, and a Baby Buggy and some other things which she can buy at Rock-Bottom prices, on Easy Payments. Oh! he knows how to make home happy, you bet.

THE HYMAN CO.
212 Summit Street,
Up Stairs, Wholesale Side.

Our Mamma's gone to Hyman's Store,
To buy a Cloak and something more.
She searched and looked the whole town o'er,
But never bought so cheap before.
Ta-ra-ra boom ta-re! Ta-ra-ra boom ta-re!
Ta-ra-ra boom ta-re! Ta-ra-ra boom ta-re!

THE HYMAN CO.
212 Summit Street,
Up Stairs. Wholesale Side.

CLOTHING, CLOAKS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
DRESS GOODS, CURTAINS,
ALBUMS, BABY BUGGIES,
ETC. ETC.

EASY PAYMENTS,
LOW PRICES, STRAIGHT GOODS
CORRECT METHODS.

THE SPEECH OF VAN LOON

When Sentenced to Death at Ottawa.

A Strange Combination of Words.

He Declared on the Bible He Was Innocent and Wanted to Die on the Cross as Christ Did.

Ottawa, O., May 7.—When Judge Handy asked Van Loon, the Columbus Grove bank robber, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he delivered the following rambling speech, which will be of interest to all readers who followed this sensational trial:

"Yes, your honor, but would you have any objection to me bringing in my Bible? I will offer myself to go upon the cross with nails in my hands and nails in my feet that you may see and the many thousands who may gather, that I am an innocent man. Although I am found guilty of the crime, I am innocent of it and I will take an oath with the Bible in my hands that I am innocent. If I was innocent I could not be guilty and if I was guilty I would not swear my sould away and send it into everlasting fire.

"There are fourteen souls that I have pity for: two of them, my wife and child, and twelve of them the jury that has sat in the box. God knows my heart aches for these men. Is it right to send these twelve men into everlasting punishment? I say no, no brothers, God knows in heaven that I am an innocent man, though found guilty, false witness is brought against me.

"That man that has taken the reward to take my life, I believe, the people of the world will shout at him and say amen. It is just like a freight train that has got a burden behind it, or a train of cars of twelve or more. Is it right that if the locomotive should go off, to send this freight train of twelve cars to the bottom of the pit? I say no.

"If you want to take my life it is here, take it any time you are ready. I am ready, Gods knows, in humanity. But I cannot bear this, to think of it that twelve men shall be sent into everlasting punishment for condemning me as they have condemned me, for they judged me which they ought not judge me.

"Of course, they judged me from the testimony that went upon that stand. I cannot help it, I did not go upon the stand to testify for my rights. Neither did my wife, and God knows in heaven I would not testify to swear away my life.

"Now, brother, for the love of these twelve men, put me upon the cross, with nails through my hands and nails through my feet, that you and the twelve millions of people may look upon me and say that I am an innocent man. I ask it for the love of those twelve men.

"Gentlemen, I hope the Lord will be with you, and carry us away where Jesus Christ may rest upon you each and every one. amen."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

Has Resigned as Minister to Russia.

He Will Again Resume Journalistic Duties—The Famine Will Not Re-Occur Next Year.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Charles Emory Smith has presented to President Harrison his resignation as minister to Russia.

He resigns so that he may take up unencumbered the duties he laid down when he left his journalistic position to go to St. Petersburg, and the approaching presidential campaign he cites as a reason for his action.

When asked about the famine and the provisions sent from America he said: "Every grain of corn and cent of money landed at Libau or Riga was made to go as far as it could and absolutely nothing has been wasted. I did not go up into the famine districts but I know the cargoes were evenly, quickly and generously distributed where the food was most needed.

"The reports of famine which reached this country were not exaggerated. In fact it would take a mind of unusual imaginative powers to exaggerate the bare truth. People were dying by the scores in every village when the Indiana arrived, and while her cargo did not appease the starving peasants of the whole district there is no doubt that it saved many lives and spared the sufferers much of the awful discomfort they had to endure.

"For this manifestation of good feeling the Russian people are very grateful. They did all they could for their own starving subjects and spent altogether $15,000,000 in an attempt to stop the famine. It was because our charity came in the right way with the right spirit, that it impressed the Russians so strongly. No one in America who contributed towards either of the big ship loads need fear that it was money wasted. Every cent told."

Minister Smith says the famine will end in June and that the outlook for crops this year is excellent, making it improbable that next year it will occur again.

TO PAY THE DEBTS.

Bills for More Dollars Introduced Into the House.

Washington, May 7.—A communication from the attorney general was laid before the house asking an appropriation of $109,202 to pay judgments against the government on account of flowage damages caused by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; also $150,000 fees of witnesses, and $250,000 fees and expenses of marshals in United States courts and $25,000 for the Utah courts. These court items are for the rest of the fiscal year and are in addition to the $408,000 asked for on April 12 for the same purposes.

A NEEDED INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May 7.—Chairman Wilcox, of the eleventh census committee of the house, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Fithian, of Illinois, chairman; Bentley, of New York, Lawson, of Virginia, J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Huff, of Pennsylvania, to investigate into and report on the management of affairs of the census bureau as provided in the resolution by Mr. Anderson, of West Virginia.

WILL RESUME WORK.

London, May 7.—The delegates of the cotton operatives met the representatives of the masters federation at Manchester, and it was unanimously agreed to confirm the action of yesterday bringing the lockout to an end. Work will, therefore, be resumed on Monday.

OHIO NEWS.

A prohibition movement is on foot at Bellaire.

The grand jury at Urbana returned 20 indictments.

A company of militia has been organized at Alliance.

Peter Wilhelm, aged 50, was found dead in bed at Massillon.

Joseph Cicio was crushed to death by the cars at Middletown.

A new lodge of Knights of Pythias has been established at Osnaburg.

Dr. J. H. Nichols, a prominent physician of Wapakoneta, is dead.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Spiegel, deceased, of Canton, is mysteriously missing.

A 16-year-old boy named LeClair killed Fred Russell at Akron with a piece of steel.

The council of Painesville has passed an ordinance closing all places of business on Sunday.

A young daughter of Madison Stiers, of Zanesville, fell from a buggy and was dangerously injured.

The residence of Frank Herman, at Gibsonburg, was struck by lightning and badly demolished.

A Columbus business man invested $500 in $5,000 "green goods" and is now figuring up his profit.

The body of a man was found near the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad track, near Norwalk, in a horribly mangled condition.

The Spencerville Machine and Crossing company, with a capital stock of $20,000, will establish a plant at Spencerville, Allen county.

HE'S AFTER TOM OCHILTREE

Borrowe Will Rub Up Against Trouble Some Day.

More About the Two Men Who Have Kept Two Countries in Social Gossip.

London, May 7.—Borrowe, in company with a friend, called at the lodgings of Col. Tom Ochiltree yesterday and asked to see that gentleman. The servant who answered the bell said that Col. Ochiltree was at home, but he declined to see Borrowe. The latter then sent a message to the colonel stating that he had heard that he (Col. Ochiltree) had threatened to spit in his face, and he had come to his lodgings to have him carry out that threat.

The servant declined to carry the message and Borrowe left.

It is reported that Borrowe is eager for another encounter with Fox, who will sail for the United States in a fortnight.

Milbank arrived in London yesterday to attend to some business matters after which he is bound by his parole to return to Brussels for trial when required by the Belgian courts.

He told me that the antagonist whom he wounded at Ostend was not an Englishman; but he was in honor bound not to divulge his name because his opponent was connected with the French diplomatic service. He said: "I am not sure of getting off easily in Belgium, because only last week two Frenchmen, one of the principals and his second in a duel—were sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each besides going to prison for two months."

GETTING READY.

New York, May 7.—The mayor's World's committee of one hundred which is to make arrangements for the celebration in this city of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America in October effected a permanent organization at a meeting held to-day.

Mr. Warren D. Wentz
of Geneva, N. Y.,

Tells of His Fearful Sufferings After Gastric Fever and His Cure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

All who know Mr. W. D. Wentz give him the best of recommendations for honesty and integrity. For many years he has worked for Mr. D. P. Wilson, the harness maker and member of the Geneva Board of Health. He says:

"I was taken sick last October with gastric fever and my chance for recovery was considered almost hopeless. After 7 weeks the fever slowly left me, but I could not eat the simplest food without terrible distress. It seemed that I had recovered from the fever to

Die of Starvation

I took pepsin compounds, bismuth, charcoal, cod liver oil and malt until my physician confessed that his skill was about exhausted and he did not know what else to try. Everything I took seemed like pouring melted lead into my stomach. I happened to think I had part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla that had been in the house for two or three years, that I found had benefited me previously for dyspepsia. I began taking it and soon began to feel better. I have now taken a little over two bottles and can truthfully say I feel well again and can eat anything without distressing me, even to

Pie and Cheese

which I have been unable to touch for years. The English language does not contain words enough to permit me to express the praise I would like to give to Hood's Sarsaparilla."
W. D. WENTZ, 18½ Castle St., Geneva, N. Y.

A Good Voucher

"I have known Mr. Warren D. Wentz for many years and can vouch for him as a man of veracity and one well known about here. I have sold him several bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

during the past few months." M. H. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Geneva, N. Y.

Hood's Pills Cure **Liver Ills**

IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The House Trying to Greatly Improve It.

Fractional Currency Bill to be Favorably Reported—Free Delivery in the Rural Districts.

Washington, May 7.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads has authorized the postmaster general to issue fractional notes in the sum of one dollar and fractions thereof to be furnished to postmasters throughout the country and sold at face values payable to bearer at any postoffice in the United States at any time within six months from issue, after which the note is to be cancelled.

If not redeemed within the time mentioned the holder may obtain the amount of the note by forwarding it to the postmaster general for payment. The postmasters are to be allowed a compensation fee for issuing and paying fractional postal notes at their respective offices of one-quarter of one per cent. on the gross amount.

The committee also authorized Mr. Patterson, of Ohio, to report to the house a bill appropriating $100,000 for an experimental free mail delivery system in the rural districts of the United States. The postmaster general is authorized and directed to apply the system to all rural districts throughout the country.

FOSTORIA.

Gossip About People In and Out of Society.

Fostoria, O., May 7.—(Special)—Dr. R. H. and Arthur Kiser, left yesterday for a short visit with their parents at Burr Oak, Mich.

Mrs. Dr. Judkins, of Barnesville, is visiting the family of J. S. Maring.

Beverly Campbell left yesterday for Toledo, where he has secured a position in a drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Duffy entertained a large number of friends with dancing and cards, and refreshments, at their country home Thursday evening.

Mrs. George Patton, of Lima, spent Wednesday with relatives in this city, enroute to Phelps, N. Y.

Miss Anna Alcott entertained for the pleasure of the Moonshine club Wednesday evening.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Burglars from Fremont for the Penitentiary.

Fremont, May 7.—(Special)—The four burglars, John Reily, Jas. Bryan, H. Breman and Frank Clark, who were within the past week convicted of burglarizing the L. S. & M. S. baggage room at Bellevue, received their sentence at the hands of Judge Green, of the common pleas court of this circuit, as follows:

Jas. Bryan, two years.

John Reily, three years.

Henry Breman and Frank Clark, five years each.

As a whole they are a tough set of convicts, and all took their sentences coolly.

EXCURSION TO DAYTON.

Special train of the Improved Order of Red Men will leave the Hocking Valley depot, Summit street, Tuesday, May 10, at 7 o'clock a. m., standard time; arrive Dayton 12:30 p. m. Tickets $2 for the round trip, good returning until May 13, inclusive. The Soldiers' Home is located at Dayton, also many other points of interest. Tickets for sale by the following committee: Jacob Bruhl, 1118 Summit street; Wm. Huff, 1939 Canton ave.; F. H. Benston, 1156 Dorr street; Charles Claussen, cor. Monroe and Auburn ave.; N. Hemmingsen, 355 Wabash street; Wm. Schmidt, Druid hall; Geo. Wurzinger, Hamilton street; T. A. Davis, 612 Federal street, East Toledo; Harry Aarends, Auburn ave.

FINDLAY NEWSLETS.

Findlay, May 7.—Melvin Sampson had a foot hurt on an elevator....Hancock county will not take its fight into the convention, but will decide on one candidate....The Morning Republican has been sued for libel by William V. King, for Maud King....Coroner Howell is investigating the death of Charles Dill.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Washington, May 7.—Assistant Secretary Grounse has been taken suddenly ill and was unable to be at the treasury department to-day. Assistant Secretary Nettleton has returned from Chicago.

For distressing oppression and fullness in the stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator

BERING SEA.

The Arbitrators Being Discussed by the President.

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Blaine, Ex-Minister Phelps, and Gen. J. W. Foster met by appointment at the executive mansion and discussed with the president matters that will be brought up before the arbitrators when appointed, on the questions of difference that exist between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Bering sea.

The arbitrators have not yet been selected. Phelps will be counsel for the United States during the arbitration. The arbitrators have been informally discussed.

They will be formally announced soon after the ratifications of the agreement for a modus vivendi in Bering sea are officially exchanged.

RAUM AND NOBLE AGAIN

The Secretary of Interior Has Been Misrepresented.

The Commissioner of Pensions Placed in Another Embarassing Position.

Washington, May 7.—An entirely new phase has taken place in the matter of Secretary Noble's refusing to furnish the special pension investigation committee of the house certain correspondence relating to discharged pension examiners, which was requested by the committee.

A party connected with the work of the committee, and who is in a position to know, said to-day that Secretary Noble would furnish the correspondence and was perfectly willing to do all he could to assist the committee in its work.

It was also intimated that Commissioner Raum in his letter to Chairman Wheeler, in which he said the secretary refused to furnish the papers, did so without the authority of Secretary Noble and the latter had now ready for the mail a letter to Chairman Wheeler expressing his willingness to furnish the papers.

NOTES FROM ALBION.

Interesting News from an Indiana Town.

Albion, Ind., May 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. Roberts, of Chicago, is the guest of B. F. Croft and family this week.

Miss Alta Bordner, of Sparta, was the guest of her brother Frank this week.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of Rev. M. M. Marshall, late of Waterloo, but now of South Dakota, is visiting here this week.

J. W. Smith and family left for Indianapolis last Monday their future home.

W. McEwen has moved back to Albion after a year's stay in Chicago.

The mail service has been increased one mail a day. Train No. 5, westbound limited, leaves a mail here every morning.

Charles F. Haney will move his family to South Chicago soon.

The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' of Noble county will be held in the opera house here June 2.

Elder Bretz, of this place, opened a series of meetings at Mongo yesterday.

Mrs. Anna Graves, of Kendallville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. G. Wilker.

Mrs. H. F. Hogan visited friends in La Grange a few days this week.

Rev. E. W. Erick will deliver the oration at Cold Spring, Decoration day.

W. S. Taylor, has moved his family to Walcottville, where he has accepted a position on the Globe.

There were eleven bids for the mail route here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of Newark, O., are here on a visit to Mrs. Hall's parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Lemmon.

Mrs. John Smith and children left Monday for an extended visit to Mrs. Smith's parents in Missouri.

C. M. Claff has just completed the inclosure of about two acres of ground on his place in North Albions for a deer park. A handsome picket fence seven feet high surrounds the spacious grounds and within are the two beautiful animals "Dick" and "Fan," whose elegant forms and graceful movements delight every affectionate observer. Mr. Claff intends to increase the size of the park and the number of its inhabitants.

Circuit court opens to-morrow with a light docket, there being the following cases: Criminal docket, 18 criminal actions, seven for grand larceny and burglary, one assault with intent to kill, five for violations of liquor laws, one for forgery; civil docket, three bastardy, two damage against L. S. & M. S., seven divorce cases.

The two cases pending against the B. & O. for damages have been brought on transfer to the United States District court.

The tile floor in the court house basement has been completed and is a great improvement over the old wooden one.

PRAIRIE DEPOT NOTES.

Prairie Depot, May 7.—(Special)—Frank Kiger, John Graham and Norva DeWolfe were home last Sunday.

Miss Grace Edgar is here this week the guest of her sister.

C. S. Schoter, insurance agent from Bowling Green, was in town Wednesday.

Last Friday seven of the boys went fishing; they went on over to Pemberville, where they raised quite a disturbance. The marshal of that place came down Monday and settled with them.

Eugene West spent Thursday in Toledo.

Howard Carmen is in Bowling Green this week.

Last Monday night a rig and two tanks were struck by lightning. They were on Lee Hocomb's lease, about a mile and a half from town.

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Keeley liquor, opium and tobacco cure, is Hon. Joseph Medill, proprietor of the Chicago Tribune. About a year and a half ago he thoroughly investigated the claims made for the Keeley remedies, and becoming convinced that these remedies were what they claimed to be—a certain cure for these diseases—he published the result of his investigations.

Although he was assailed at first on all sides, he now has the satisfaction of having his position in recommending the Keeley cure vindicated by thousands of living witnesses, who have tried it successfully.

There are only two genuine Keeley Institutes in Ohio, at Marysville and at Madisonville. The home treatment for the tobacco habit is remarkably successful. Address,

The Keeley Institute, Marysville, O.

HOTEL LALOND,

22 and 24 St. Clair and 27 and 29 Lafayette Streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Having taken a lease of the magnificent three story brick building at the southwest corner of St. Clair and Lafayette streets, I have remodeled it throughout for hotel purposes. There are 37 large and commodious rooms, with every convenience. The Hotel Lalond is on the line of the street railways, and can be reached from the postoffice and all depots and boat landings in seven minutes. My hotel will be conducted on the American and European plans, and prices will range from $1 to $2 per day.

Thanking the public for the good will extended to me as proprietor of the Hotel Montreal, I would respectfully solicit the approbation of my friends and the general public in my management of the "Hotel Lalond." THOMAS LALOND.

Garfield Tea is peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, as its action is mild, not drastic or constipating, leaving no after ill-effects.

If you intend to get either a Guitar or Banjo, get the
Bruno Guitar.
—If a Banjo, get the—
Luscomb Banjo
And rest assured you'll never regret the purchase.

Is the place where you can get these famous instruments.
229 SUMMIT STREET.

COOPER BROS.
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

FOR SALE—$4,000—100 feet on East Broadway, corner Starr avenue, with 2-story dwelling; $1,200—New 2-story dwelling, 7 rooms, with lot 38x120, on White street, 2 doors from Starr avenue; $1,050—Nice 2-story house on Navarre avenue, 2 block from East Broadway, 6 rooms, with well, cistern and cellar; $1,100—New 2-story house, 913 Brown street, near Woodville, will trade equity for vacant lot; $850—Cottage on Navarre avenue, lot 35 feet front; $800—Cottage and barn on Fifth street, near Starr avenue; $1,800—Five acres on Dorr street, with house, a great bargain; 20 acres 4 miles from Swanton, with plank house and log barn, all improved, will trade for lot in city worth $600; 16 acres 4 miles out on Walbridge road, 2-story house, good barn, nice orchard, rich soil, all improved, will trade for larger farm or sell for $1,900; 4 cottages at Ironville for $850 each, small down payment, $10 per month.

"THE MODEL" ALWAYS LEADS
OTHERS FOLLOW.

WHY?

BECAUSE We have the largest triple stores in the city.
BECAUSE We have the largest selection of Spring Suits.
BECAUSE We have the largest general stock of clothing.
BECAUSE We have the largest Children's Clothing Department in the city.
BECAUSE Our stock of Hats is the largest and best.
BECAUSE We have the best fitting shirts of them all.
BECAUSE Our clerks are gentlemanly and polite.
BECAUSE We refund the money when goods are not satisfactory.
LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,
BECAUSE OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE
NELLIS & HATTENBACH, Props.
201-203-205 Summit Street, Corner Jefferson.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

A Little Zoo Started at the City Park.

Bids for the Woolson Building—Miraculous Escape from Death—Large Addition to the Stolberg & Parks Structure—General News.

A REDUCTION FROM TOLEDO

On Lumber to Pittsburg Goes Into Effect May 11.

In consequence of the reduction of the rate on sixth class from Chicago to New York, commencing May 11 the rate on lumber from Toledo to Pittsburg will be 8 cents, a reduction of one cent on the present rate.

SECURED THE CONTRACT

For Building a Pipe Line at Decatur, Ind.

Kerlin Bros., of this city, have secured the contract for building a pipe line and gas plant at Decatur, Ind. The contract will amount to about $250,000.

Mr. Kerlin leaves for Decatur to-day and will commence work on the contract next week.

ALBERT A. HAMMOND

Complained of for Alleged Violation of Court Orders.

In common pleas court to-day a motion was filed by the plaintiff in the case of Ella M. Hammond against Albert A. Hammond for the arrest of the defendant for disobeying the order of the court.

It is an action for divorce, and the order of the court was that the defendant pay the plaintiff alimony.

THE LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Will Hold a Meeting To-Night—Trees to be Planted, Etc.

This evening the board of library trustees will hold a meeting at which it will be decided to plant a large number of trees and otherwise beautify the library grounds.

The payment of bills and salaries will be about the only other matters that will occupy the attention of the board.

A. J. P. REVERSED.

In Judge Pugsley's Court—Decision in a Tax Case.

In the case of John B. Davis against A. L. Hoffman, on hearing in Judge Pugsley's room of the Common Pleas court, the judgment of the justice of the peace was reversed.

In the case of Mary Nelson against Samuel A. Hunter, county treasurer, decree was rendered for the plaintiff, and a perpetual injunction was granted. It was an action to enjoin the collection of taxes.

A MINIATURE ZOO

In Process of Formation at the City Park on Lenk Street.

Mr. John Huebner has just donated to the city, through Mayor Emmick, two beautiful swans, an importation from Bremen. Besides these he has also donated four foxes and four squirrels which he secured in Cincinnati. The collection has been placed in the City park, and will be a source of much enjoyment to the frequenters of this pretty "breathing spot." It goes without saying that Mr. Huebner has the thanks of the public for his gifts.

LIMA SALOONKEEPERS

Get in Trouble for Failing to Cancel Stamps.

Peter Beck, William Hohl and George Goldsberry, saloonkeepers at Lima, have been arrested by the revenue department deputy on a charge of failure to cancel stamps on whisky barrels. Goldsberry claims the barrel in his place is one left by his predecessor and he knew nothing about it. The others are old men in the business and may find trouble in explaining the matter satisfactory to the court. The three will have a hearing before Commissioner Hall.

THE W. R. C.

Toledo Ladies Who Will Participate in the Annual Convention.

The ninth annual department convention of the Woman's Relief corps will be held at Piqua, May 10, 11 and 12. Forsyth Relief corps will be represented in convention by the following ladies:

President—Elizabeth Mansfield Irving; delegates—Nellie C. Bacon and Mary E. Nicholas; inspectors, Mary A. Bills and Julia S. Hopkins; and past president, Annie E. Howe.

The delegation will leave Toledo Monday morning, over the C., H. & D., on the 10:15 train.

GRAND CANTON LUCAS

Will Make an Effort to Scoop the Cleveland Prize.

Grand Canton Lucas and Canton Imperial, I. O. O. F., are making preparations to attend the grand lodge of the state, which meets in Cleveland, May 16 to 20. Canton Lucas will compete for the first prize in drill. The parade of Knights Militant will be on the 17th, and it is expected that nearly all the cantons of the state will participate. A special train over the Wheeling & Lake Erie will convey the Toledo knights to Cleveland.

THINKS HIMSELF ABUSED.

A Sylvania Farmer Who Did Not Get All He Wanted.

Last winter a man who had been working for Albert Hallett, a farmer residing in Sylvania township, was taken sick. Mr. Hallett notified the trustees with a view of having him taken in charge by the infirmary director. Nothing was done in the matter, says Mr. Hallett, and he brought suit against the township for the payment of $2.25 a day for keeping the sick man. Mr. Hallett's bill amounted to $87.75. The Lucas county infirmary directors agreed to settle for $30. Mr. Hallett would not accept it, but finally was obliged to accept $40. Mr. Hallett thinks himself an abused man.

GAINS FROM RATE INSPECTIONS

At Toledo for the Month of April from the Report of the Bureau.

The gains accruing from the weighing of freight and rate inspections at Toledo for the month of April, according to the reports of the Toledo Joint Rate Inspection bureau were as follows: Platform freight, $810.01; carload freight $10,205.88; rate inspection and classification changes, $698.05; total, $11,704.64. It was a light month.

GOT TOO PREVIOUS,

Hence the Police Commissioners Will Have to do Their Work Over Again.

The illegal manner in which the republican police commissioners ripped up the police department Wednesday evening is making itself manifest. Both the old and new staffs of detectives are on duty today, and before it is off with the old and on with the new the commissioners will have to meet and do the job over again in some other manner. It is said to-day that a meeting will be held, and that charges will be brought against the detectives, who will then be removed. That the republican commissioners think will be sufficient to do the work. However, this remains to be seen. The detectives have not yet given up the ghost.

BRANCHING OUT.

The Stolberg & Parks Building To Be Enlarged.

The building occupied by the furniture store of Stolberg & Parks, on the corner of Summit and Adams streets, which is owned by the Bronson estate, is to be extended to the alley.

The addition will be four stories high, 60 feet long and 70 feet wide. This gives the building a frontage of 38 feet on Summit street, 277 feet on Adams street, and 70 feet on Water street. John Valentine has been awarded the contract of construction.

The addition will be utilized as a salesroom by the occupants of the building, and the stock will be increased accordingly.

BOTH GOT EVEN.

A Tenant and a Landlord Have a Little Fun and Pay the Fiddler.

A. Ricard lives on Champlain street, upstairs in a house owned by himself. The first floor he has rented to Louis Reagan. Ricard says that his tenant did not pay his rent. To mke it uncomfortable for him Ricard one day poured a pail of water down the chimney. It landed in the tenant's fire on the first floor and raised a muss, blowing soot and ashes over all the furniture and scaring the family half out of their wits. The tenant immediately proceeded to get even. He had the landlord arrested on two charges—malicious destruction of property and disturbance. The case came up in police court this morning and the landlord was obliged to pay $15 for his fun.

THE ELECTION BOARD.

Does Not Know Whether It is Dead or Not.

The Toledo board of elections is considerably worried to know if it is still alive or if it has slipped out of existence unconsciously.

Secretary King wrote to Secretary of State Poorman asking if the board was dead or alive, and this morning Mr. Poorman answered that he did not know.

It is a nice condition of affairs. It appears that the new law applies only to cities of the first class, but says nothing of the grades. Toledo is a city of the first class all right enough, but she is a third grader and the members of the board seem to think this lets Toledo out.

Numerous requests for a copy of the law have failed to bring a response and until it comes the existence of the board is a matter of considerable doubt.

THE CLOSING EVENT

One of the Most Successful of the Season.

The closing entertainment of the Juniors of the Y. M. C. A. took place last night at Association hall, and was very successful. The large hall was completely filled with an audience which showed appreciation of the efforts to please by repeated applause. The program was as follows:

Music—Mr. W. A. Cramer.
Vocal solo, "Clang of the Hammer"—Mr. W. J. Farrar.
Violin solo, "Obertass Mazurka"—Mr. Jos. Fisk.
Vocal solo, "The Squire and Mariar"—Mr. N. B. St. John.
Mandolin solo, "Kansas City March"—Master Reno Freeman.
Music—W. A. Cramer.
Vocal solo, "Down Deep within the Cellar"—W. J. Farrar.

A GAY DECEIVER

Takes a Diamond Ring from a Columbus Girl and is Caught Here.

W. A. Urquahart, a gay young man, was nabbed by Detectives Carew and Nichter yesterday for the reason that he was cutting up at Columbus. Urquahart gives his home as Pittsburg, and is 29 years of age, an advertising agent by trade. It seems he stopped at the Neil House, Columbus, and represented himself as a World's Fair agent. He paid considerable attention to Miss Carrie Goodlin, the store-keeper at the hotel. When Urquahart flew the coop Miss Goodlin missed a diamond ring. The gay masher was suspected and his arrest followed in this city. Detective Pat Kelley, of Columbus, came to Toledo this morning and took Urquahart back with him.

VINCE IN MORE TROUBLE.

He Has Been Throwing His Promises Around Once More.

Emmick is in another hole deeper and darker than any yet struck.

Not only has he betrayed his parrot companion, Doville, but he has made a monkey out of Waring.

Emmick promised Johnson's friends by the wholesale that he would support him for police clerk, but when it came to the scratch he threw his pledges overboard and voted for Durian.

In the caucus he said he would support Johnston on condition that Doville should support Durian. Doville voted first for Durian, of course, as did Waring and Emmick, having the last vote, elected Durian.

It is understood that City Auditor Pheatt will refuse to pay any salaries to the new officials should there be a contest. Manley, Duffy and Gilroy will therefore receive their pay as heretofore.

Emmick's statement that three is two-thirds of five has set the city laughing.

AN EVENING OF PLEASURE

Indulged in by the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian association met in regular monthly session at the club rooms on St. Clair street, last evening.

The election of officers had been announced for this meeting, but the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Miss Wilson, secretary of the International association, talked entertainingly on the objects and grand accomplishments of the association. Miss Wilson will address a meeting at the First Congregational church to-morrow night for the purpose of inciting interest in the good work of the association in Toledo.

The evening was largely devoted to social pleasure, consisting of songs and recitations. A dainty lunch was also served.

LATEST SNAP.

Jim Hodge Sprung It on an Unsophisticated Bee Reporter.

Mr. Jim Hodge, of the firm of Paddock, Hodge & Co., returned from the east last evening and brought with him the latest snap.

This forenoon when a Bee reporter appeared on 'Change, President Frank I. King, Frank Worts and others gave the Bee man a tip on an item that might be obtained from Mr. Hodge.

Unsuspecting the Bee approached the genial joker of the exchange.

"Any news, Mr. Hodge?" he inquired.

"No," and then as if suddenly recollecting something he exclaimed hastily, "yes, I have too; let me have your pencil."

A brand new Faber was handed over.

"Have you heard the latest snap?" said Mr. Hodge, as he took the pencil.

"No, what is it?"

"This is it"—and he deliberately snapped the pencil in two.

The "snap" was drowned in a roar of laughter, and the Bee owes "Jim" one.

JOAN OF ARC

Parts with Its Treasurer with Regret—A "49" School.

Joan of Arc assembly, 10062, held their regular meeting at Clarke's hall last night. Mrs. A. P. Stevens, who has, since the organization of the assembly, been one of its most efficient workers, and who has held the office of treasurer the past three years, tendered her resignation, which was accepted with much regret. The members feel that the loss of such a member is not to be estimated. A vote of thanks was tendered her for her able efforts in behalf of the assembly and resolutions of sorrow at her departure from the city adopted. Mrs. Kittie Jackson was elected to fill the office of treasurer. The meeting closed early in order to hold a "school of 49" which is being conducted by this assembly and L. A. 1942. The "School" is in session an hour, a half hour being devoted to discussion of economic questions, and the same time to a parliamentary drill. These meetings promise to be very interesting, and members who fail to attend are missing much valuable instruction.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Ohio's Encampment to Meet Next Week at Piqua.

The annual session of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army, will meet next week at Piqua. Toledo's delegates will leave Monday. The program follows:

On Monday delegates will be received, and at 3:30 p. m. meeting of the council of administration.

Tuesday—Encampment called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. Reconvene at 2 p. m.

Wednesday—Encampment and convention called to order at 9:30 for morning session.

At 2:30 p. m., grand parade.

At 8:00 p. m., camp fire at the rink, consisting of music, songs, recitations and short speeches, participated in by Commander-in-Chief Palmer, Commander A. M. Warner, Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, of Toledo, and other distinguished guests.

Thursday, May 12—At 9:30 a. m., election and installation of officers.

At 8 p. m., reception of newly elected officers at Hotel Plaza.

BIDS THE BEE GOOD-BY,

And is Off for the World's Fair City.

Mrs. A. P. Stevens bids the Bee good-by to-night, and leaves the city Monday morning next for her new field of labor in Chicago. The first number of the Vanguard, the paper in which she has taken half interest, will be published as early before May 14 as possible, as on that date the Illinois state convention for the people's party will meet, and it will be good time and place for the paper's introduction. Mr. Hubbard, her associate, is a delegate to that convention. Mrs. Stevens has been a resident of Toledo for 12 years or more, during which time she has been chiefly engaged in literary work, and has been a member of the Bee staff for three years past. She is a thorough politician, and as brains and hustle are elements of success in the profession, the prospect of her venture is a promising one. The labor organizations in which she is a leading spirit will miss her greatly. Many good friends join the Bee in best wishes for her abundant success.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE

Of a Young Man from Instant Death Under the Car Wheels.

About 7 o'clock last evening, just as a Robison electric car turned the curve from Summit on to Bridge street, opposite the Burnett house, the forward right wheel struck a loose rail with tremendous force. On the front platform beside the motor man stood a gentleman who, when the shock came, performed a clean, clear-cut somersault over the front platform, landing on his back directly in front of the car. How it was done none of the paralyzed spectators can tell, but with incredible agility the young fellow threw his body outside the rails, making several revolutions in doing so. The sudden shock slackened the speed of the car, and then the motor man, with admirable presence of mind, turned the brake on the instant. The young man picked himself up, and in a half-dazed, mechanical sort of way, drew his overcoat from beneath the wheels of the car where it had dropped when he made the wonderful impromptu flight through the air.

More remarkable still was the fact that he received not a single bruise. He mounted the platform from which he had been thrown, and to the anxious inquiries of the crowd he said he had received no injury. Had his head hit the rail, or had he been stunned in his fall, the car would have run over him and instant death would have been the inevitable result.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Pass Upon Business for Monday Night's Session.

Another batch of council committees met last evening. The fire committee had with them the fire commissioner, and together the matter of locating three new engine houses was discussed. After much debate a committee of five was chosen to co-operate with the commissioners. Messrs. Hall, Hartford, Wolfman, Hake and Neuendorf were selected. An examination of the city will be made next Tuesday morning.

The sewer committee appointed a subcommittee, Messrs. Daly, Huberich and Hartford, to examine the contemplated sewer in Champlain street and report. This sewer has been in controversy for years. Other resolutions and ordinances were approved as follows: Resolution for a brick sewer in the alley between East Broadway and Platt street, from Nevada street to Woodville street; resolution for a sewer in East Broadway, from Nevada street to a point 120 feet south of Starr avenue; resolution for a sewer in the alley southeast of Fourth street, and the alley between Bridge and Cherry street; resolution to allow M. Carter to drain lot 49, Shaw & Frazier's addition, into sewer No. 328; resolution for a sewer in the alley between West Brodaway and Orchard street, from Thayer street to the alley east of Broadway; resolution for a sewer in St. Louis street, from Nevada street to Starr avenue; resolution for a sewer in Sixteenth street, between Jefferson and Monroe streets; ordinanace for a sewer in the alley between St. Clair and Oliver streets, from sewer 153 to Clayton street; ordinance for a sewer in the alley between Vance and Forrer streets, from Lenk street to Ewing street; ordinance for a sewer in Page street, and the alley between Page and Moore streets. The final estimate of sewer 373, in Bridge street, was approved.

The printing committee approved a schedule of bills.

BIDS OPENED

For the New Woolson Building on Huron Street.

To-day at noon the bids for the building of the Woolson Spice company's new building on Huron street were opened. There were seven distinct bids. Mr. Thos. Campbell, who has charge of the work so far, will have charge of the construction. The building will cost about $12,000.

TWO RAILROAD MEETINGS.

One in Toledo and the Other at Louisville, Ky.

The Toledo freight agents' association will hold its regular meeting at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday at their room in the Law building.

The annual convention of the local freight agents will be held at Louisville, Ky., commencing June 14. The business sessions of the convention will be at Mammoth cave. It is understood quite a delegation of Toledo agents will be in attendance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

J. L. Pease is out of the city.

Mrs. Frank Zahn is indisposed.

Mr. George Hudson is in New York.

Attorney Wm. Webster is in Washington.

Mr. C. Moore has returned from Boston.

Will Stackhouse has returned from Tiffin.

Mr. C. M. Spitzer has returned to Boston.

A. G. Blair and son have returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Schauffelberger, of Tiffin, is in the city.

Mr. Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, is in the city.

Miss Grace Quinn will spend Sunday in Tiffin.

Miss Cora M. Orwig went to Wauseon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reynolds are home from New York.

Mr. Richard Kerlin leaves to-day for a trip to Indiana.

Mr. Leander Burdick and Miss Burdick have gone to Ashville, N. C.

Mr. S. G. Van Buren and Joe Flynn have returned from Alabama.

Mr. Walter Dill, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Dill.

Miss Hattie Grove, of Millbury, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Ilse Grove.

Miss Gertrude Smith has returned from Norwalk where she sang in a concert.

The marriage of Miss Cebra La Barre and Mr. Frank Persons will occur May 11.

Misses Irvine and Morrison leave Monday for Cleveland to be absent a few days.

Mr. J. Erner, of Lexington, Ky., called on Toledo friends during the week, enroute to Quincy, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Chapin returned yesterday from an extended tour through the south and west.

Mr. Mac Russell will leave for New York in the near future, where he will spend the summer.

Prof. Wolff's orchestra played for the May party at the opera house, Tecumseh, Mich., last evening.

Mrs. D. W. Wells, of Milford, Mich., is visiting her brother and family, Jas. Hoagland, of Prouty avenue.

Judge Millard and wife are in Crawford, attending the funeral of Mrs. Millard's sister, who died yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Havens, of Omaha, one of the largest coal dealers in the west, is the guest of Mr. S. C. Schenck to-day.

Mrs. W. T. Willits, of Chicago, is in the city, having been called here on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. John Gale.

The recitals given at the convent this week were highly enjoyable and showed the progress which the pupils are daily making.

Mrs. Murbach, of Archibald, is in the city, where she was called by the death of her brother, which occurred at the Toledo asylum.

Mr. Edward Houck, of Kent street, was very pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening by a number of his friends, it being his birthday anniversary.

Mr. Elvin Singer entertained a number of friends Wednesday evening at his studio. Vocal and instrumental music and Shakespearean recitals made the occasion a highly enjoyable one.

The Halcyon club gave its annual May party last evening at G. A. G. hall and 'twas a grand success. The merry couples danced to the lively music of Tony Leon's orchestra until an early hour this morning.

Mrs. Lucia Julian Martin returns from Detroit this evening, where she has been participating in commencement week exercises at Mrs. Noble's Training School of Expression. The alumni gave an elegant banquet Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Noble.

Mrs. George Leibius, with her little daughter, and her mother, will arrive in Toledo early next week. Mrs. Leibius has been taking a term of vocal music in the Cincinnati conservatory, spending the time with her mother in Lexington, Ky.

Invitations are just out for the marriage of Mr. Geo. G. Hadley, jr., to Miss Pearle Belle Sargeant, on Wednesday, May 18. The ceremony occurs at Saint Mark's church, Grand Rapids, Mich. The happy couple will be "at home" after September 1, at 1718 Madison street. The Bee extends congratulations.

The friends of Miss Kittie Baker will be pleased to see the announcement that she is to give some account of her recent travels in the east, in a paper to be read in the chapel of the First Baptist church next Friday evening, and that Miss Irene Fuller is to sing. A large audience will be present to hear the young ladies.

The Cherry Street Progressive Euchre club had its last meeting at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanzenbacher, of Vermont avenue, Wednesday evening. The first prizes were won by Mr. Bob Raitz and Mrs. Capt. Bull, the second prizes were given to Mrs. Matheis and Mr. Pete Raitz, while the consolation was awarded to Mrs. J. B. Bartelle, sr.

The Sylvan Pleasure club will entertain at a select May party on the evening of May 25. The following gentlemen will conduct the affair: Wm. Oatis, president; M. J. Tobin, secretary and treasurer; E. J. Parks, vice president; Wm. Burke, C. H. McBrun, E. V. Scanlon, W. H. Soules, E. D. Sullivan, J. H. Hoener, J. J. Quick, J. T. Hanlon, D. S. Terry and J. J. Foy.

St. Cecelia branch No. 513 of the Women's Benevolent union will give an entertainment at Memorial hall Tuesday evening. The program consists of selections by Uhl Bros.' orchestra, opening chorus by members of St. Cecelia; address of welcome by C. J. Kirschner; soprano solo by Miss Frances Welch; recitation, little Mamie Whalen; duet by Miss Consaul and Miss Meany; recitation by Genevieve Carpenter; recitation by Agnes Early; other participants are Messrs. Poulin and Trambling, Mr. McMahon and Messrs. J. and Phil Uhl.

Miss Clouse's pupils will give piano recitals Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the Central Congregational church. Monday and Tuesday the advanced pupils will participate and Wednesday evening the little pupils who are very proficient considering their years, will entertain an audience. These musicales cannot help but be highly enjoyable. The Misses Adams, Wilcox, Thomtson, Schmidt, Jeannette Clouse, Lily Trost, Leonie Schuck, Colton, Clara Hart, Perla Bowman, Lily Clouse, Gertrude Batenan, Blanche Hughes, Marie Ruedy, Florence Fisk, and Messrs. Joe B. Fish and Max Ecker are on the program for selections Tuesday evening.

Mr. Carlos Markscheffel is very low, and little hopes are entertained that he will ever rally again. He has been out of health for a long time and seriously ill for five months. During this trying season for the suffering one and his devoted family, Mrs. Markscheffel has been constantly at his bedside. Hers has been a long and sleepless vigil, yet with woman's courage and heroism she has given no mental sign of the stress, and has kept her newspaper columns as bright and chatty and newsy as ever. The sympathy of many friends spoken and unspoken, is extended to the family in their dark hours of affliction.

Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 340 Forrer street occurred the marriage of Miss Ina Plummer and Mr. John Dill. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Wm. H. Sloan. The bride's sister, Miss Rena Plummer, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Will Peike as best man. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of elegant presents, among which were two easy chairs from Marion Bros., a piano lamp from Mr. Needham, and a set of silver forks and knives from Mr. Walter Dill, of Chicago, who was in attendance upon the wedding. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. McCullom, Mr. Walter Plummer, of Bryan; Mr. and Mrs. Thoman Marion, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Kloster, and the Misses Maggie Marion, Millie Ball, Myrtle Green and Mr. C. McCarthy. Mr. and Mrs. Dill are at home at 340 Forrer street.

A pleasant surprise was rendered to Mr. Will Geleerd on Wednesday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent in cards, dancing and social games. About 11:30 a delicious supper was served. Miss Mattie Jones and Miss Lulu Spitzer assisted Miss Geleerd in the dining room. The tables were splendidly decorated with beautiful flowers. The merry crowd enjoyd themselves splendidly until 1:30, when they departed for home. The ladies present were: Misses Emma and Bertha Mendelssohn, Miss McClosky, Miss Flora Rice, Miss Kittie McKinley, Miss Annie Feeley, Miss Katie Eich, Miss Nellie Talmage, Miss Mollie McQuinlan, Miss Effie Cross, Miss Mary White and Miss Hattie Beck; the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Will Orendorff, Mike Bleim, Will Jombeiger, Mose McClosky, Will Turner, Will Dearth, Rob Weitzel, Ralla Wendt, Will Eich, James Kirkby, Ed Barnum and Mr. Feedey.

We repair everything made of rubber.
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We make a specialty of clothes wringers.
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If We Fail To convince by newspaper advertising that we are selling furniture cheap, watch our windows, and come in and you will say we tell the truth. STOLBERG & PARKS.

You club did well on its first trip. Show by your attendance you appreciate it.

You will soon be needing some lawn hose. Ask your dealer for Seamless Tube High Pressure Hose, or come to our store.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

We Want Everybody To know that we will sell all kinds of furniture so cheap during our alterations sale that people of limited means can buy even nice furniture. STOLBERG & PARKS.

THE NEWEST.

The man who wants to be well dressed should drop in at John Daiber's and look over his new stock of summer suitings. He has just received some new cloths that are the finest ever seen in the city. They are right up to date in style, and must be seen to be appreciated. Then you know John always gets a perfect fit, but never asks any fancy prices.

Bed Room Suites $10.00 See in our window. We must reduce our stock on account of extending our store to Water street. STOLBERG & PARKS.

SUMMER DRINKS.

The weather to-day gives no promise of the hot days to come, but they will be here, and then you will want some bottled Buckeye Beer, Ale or Porter, put up by Adam Ullrich, 132 and 134 St. Clair street. He keeps only the best and makes a specialty of fine goods for family use. Call at the office, try a sample of his stock and leave your order.

Parlor Suites. $21.00—6 pieces. See in our window. Building Extension Sale. STOLBERG & PARKS.

ADDITIONAL SPORTING.

First Game of the Long Series in Toledo.

Westlake, who caught Easton in the Tri-State league, has signed a Western contract.

The Rogers and Emmets will cross bats on Sunday, May 8, at 2:30 p. m., on the Wabash grounds.

Omaha did not arrive in the city until a late hour this afternoon and the game was delayed in being called.

Omaha will play here to-morrow, and a large crowd will be present. Many people will come into the city on excursions.

The Sweet Clovers challenge any club under 18 years of age for a game of ball Sunday, May 15, for $2.25 a side. Ratlers preferred. Billy Smith, manager; Joe Hartz, captain.

Games played by the League yesterday resulted as follows: Cincinnato 0, Boston 0 (14 innings); St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2; Cleveland 1, Baltimore 0; Chicago 6, New York 3; Louisville 4, Philadelphia 6.

The standing of the clubs in the Western league is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Milwaukee	7	2	.778
Columbus	9	4	.692
Kansas City	9	4	.692
Toledo	5	5	.500
Omaha	4	5	.444
St. Paul	4	6	.400
Minneapolis	2	7	.222
Indianapolis	0	8	.000

MILK CRUST ON BABY

Kept Spreading Until His Face Was a Raw Sore. He Scratched Until Blood Ran.

Best Physicians Said No Cure While Teething. He Was Cured Promptly by Cuticura.

Something over two years ago, our boy, then less than one year old, was troubled with an eruption on his head, pronounced by our best physicians to be a case of "milk crust or infantile eczema." They also said that it would be impossible to cure it until after he had finished teething. This malady kept spreading until his face was a raw sore, and every few days he would draw his finger nails down on both cheeks, removing the scabs, and the blood running down on his chin made him present a ghastly sight. We commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in two weeks we noticed a wonderful improvement, and in two months his face was fresh and fair, and has been perfectly well ever since. We unhesitatingly give all credit to CUTICURA.

C. B. WILLIAMS, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Scaly Humor 17 Years.

I was afflicted for seventeen years with a scaly and blotchy humor over my entire breast. At times I would scratch till soreness compelled me to cease. After reading your advertisements at different times, I concluded to give CUTICURA a trial, and, to my astonishment as well as satisfaction, I was cured with one set of CUTICURA REMEDIES, in about two and a half weeks. That has been nearly two years since, and no symptoms of return.

JACOB STOECKLE,
3610 Palm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains and weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

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PAINTED TAPESTRIES!

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BRIGGS & LEIBIUS, 307 SUMMIT ST.

ORDER YOUR FRET AND GRILL WORK NOW.

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Gardiner & Estes Co.

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MANUFACTURERS .....OF.....

Ladies' Fine Footwear!

Have made our Oxfords for us this Season.

What does this fact mean?
The most beautiful styles.
The best fit.
Prices: $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2 00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Reinhart & Murphy, 443 Summit St.
Near Oak.

SPECIAL SALE ON BOYS' SUITS

In Light Shades, Browns and Blacks.

Children's Spring Suits!

For Boys from 3 to 14 Years of Age.

See our Fine Line of Workingmen's and Negligе Shirts at all prices.

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OPOPONOX -16884-

Breeding and Individuality are combined in

OPOPONOX

(Standard and Registered)

OPOPONOX -16884-

He is one of the best bred sons of Newton's Allie Wilkes, the sire of 4 to enter the list in 1891. His 1st dam was Belle Paige, by Royalston, trial 2:36 as a 3-year-old (the sire of John D), by Major Edsall, the sire of Robert McGregor, 2d dam Fanny, by Star Hambletonian (sire of 7 producing dams and 2 producing sires), by Hambletonian 10, 3d dam, Belle Gilmore, thoroughbred. Here are the blood lines which produced Harry Wilkes and Goldsmith Maid, and a majority of the Stars of the Turf. Opoponox was foaled in 1889. He is a rich chestnut 15 1-2 hands high (will be 15.3), and individually is a grand horse. If there is any merit in individuality and blooded lines, he should Produce Speed and sure Individual Roadsters. He will be allowed 20 Mares at $20 the Season, after which he will be given a record. Horse at Exposition Track. JAMES RAVELLE, or address FRED F. SMITH, Newton Horse Remedy Company, Toledo, Ohio.

CROCKERY!

China and Glassware.

204 SUMMIT ST.
Second Door from Jefferson.
PHONE 614.

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You want your house photographed; or your horse, dog, or some pet. We can do it for you. Don't fail to take advantage of our special $3.00 per doz. Cabinets

Van Loo & Trost, 328 Summit St.

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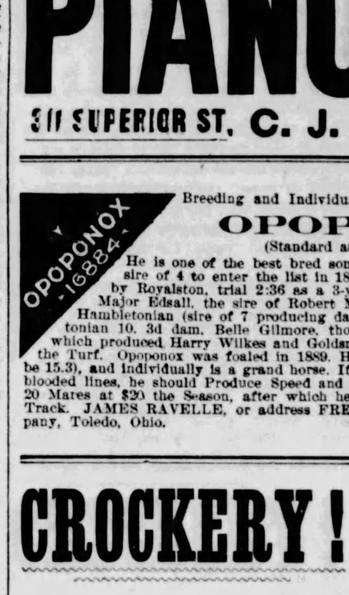
—OF—

SUMMER

MILLINERY

—AT—



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Largest Millinery Store in Toledo,

416 ADAMS ST.

All the latest effects in Straw and Lace Hats, New Flowers, Laces, Trimmings, Etc.

Popular Prices!

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Will be opened in a few days with a complete line of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Footwear.

333 Superior St., Between Adams and Madison.
NEXT TO ALLEN & PARKHURST.

Watch this Space for our Opening Announcement.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.

ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE, COMPLETE.

Our stock this spring affords a variety for selecting

Wedding Presents!

Which is more varied, more tasty and more reasonable in price than ever before.

L. HASSENZAHL.

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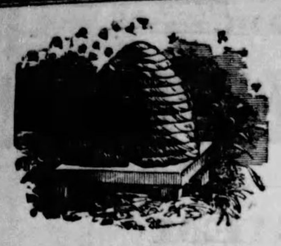

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

The Spanish cabinet has decided in favor of a law providing for the trial of dynamiters without a jury. Just why dynamiters should be extended such privilege, may be understood, in Spain.

The tomb of William Henry Harrison, near North Bend, is in a neglected and decayed condition. The grandson who is trying to fit the old hero's hat to his own head is too busy with personal politics to think about the tomb. He is waiting for congress to make an appropriation.

Charles Emory Smith, minister to Russia, has arrived home to help see to things. Two minutes after landing he assured a New York reporter that Harrison would be renominated and re-elected. And so that is settled again. Just how Mr. Smith found out about it over in Russia doesn't matter.

Blocks-of-Five Dudley was not asked to dine with the president, but his lacerated feelings were soothed in a manner he is built to appreciate. It seems from the testimony in the Raum investigation that Col. Dudley was re-rated as a pensioner, without examination, and received $8,000 arrears of pension in consequence. The rottenness laid bare at every step of this investigation is perfectly astounding.

The closing down of the Sligo rolling mill, in Pittsburg turns out three hundred men, most of them the support of families. The protection that enabled Carnegie to pay a million or so dollars for a Michigan mine the other day, fails somehow to reach the men who convert the ore into the manufactured product. And yet, in the name of these men the tribute was secured.

Senator Hawley says "there have been no scandals in the Harrison administration." It takes a horrible stench to reach a thoroughly acclimated republican nose. The Dudley disgrace, the Wanamaker disregard of law and manipulation of testimony, Quay, Raum and Milholland are like bouquets of roses to a veteran like Mr. Hawley. Happily all the people, not even all the people of his party, have their sensibilities so blunted.

To-day's advices from Washington show that Commissioner Raum deliberately falsified when he said that Secretary Noble refused to give to the investigating committee the correspondence concerning discharged pension examiners. The Secretary signifies his willingness to aid the committee by the submission of documents and in every possible way. It is well for his official reputation that he does this. There is no possible shield for Mr. Raum. In the language of the Buffalo Express, a staunch republican paper, "This investigation is a most disgraceful affair all round. Why does not President Harrison end it as it should be ended?"

Louisville, Ky., is to be congratulated on recent good fortune, in the form of a handsome gift to the city. Toledo knows what the superb donation of a Manual Training school means, and this is what has happened to the Kentucky metropolis.

As in this city, the generous deed comes from a private citizen—Mr. A. V. Dupont. One half the necessary sum was raised and he donated the other half. Manual training has been already incorporated into the High school course; now, as in Toledo, it will have a fine separate and well-equipped building. When the kindergarten is also become a part of the public school system of the country, it will be nearing the perfection mark.

If the agitators for Sunday closing of the World's Fair shall succeed in their object, it should be insisted upon, and enforcement of the rule made possible and imperative, that no junketing parties of favored and lofty ones shall be allowed to make a day of it inside the gates that shut out the work-a-day people and their families. At the Philadelphia exposition, Washington dignitaries, officers and their parties, and others more or less distinguished, had the day for their own inside the grounds and thus enjoyed a comfortable, exclusive time, safe from the elbowing of the common rabble. It should also be enacted that whole holidays shall be granted the working people when they may visit the fair.

WILL IT ENDURE?

Prof. George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard university, expresses in the Atlantic his doubts about the university extension system for America. Three points are covered in the arguments he advances. The first is that we have not the need the older country had to bring the universities into touch with the people, as our institutions of learning have never been dominated by that monastic and classical isolation which until lately has possessed England's universities.

Secondly, he fears the interest of the American people in the system will die out when the novelty of it passes; or that, as in the old lyceum system, the University extension lectures will forego instruction and fall to amusing people, to keep up audiences. In this connection he asks whether at best our people will do more than attend the lectures, failing to follow the courses of study, to write the papers and to take the examinations.

The third point made by Mr. Palmer is that we have not as good material available as England has, from which to select our extension lecturers. A well-trained teacher in this country is never idle, for we have with our increasing academical and collegiate institutions more places than teachers. England has a surplus of scholars for whom no places can be found in the faculties of its universities. From these are taken the men who carry on extension courses.

"University extension," says Mr. Palmer, "can never pass beyond the stage of amateurism and temporary expedient until, like its English namesake, it has a permanent staff of instructors exclusively devoted to its service."

These criticisms are not made in a captious spirit. The article is scholarly and without bias, and the writer acknowledges that further experience with the system may demonstrate he is wrong as to the need of it and as to genuine results in education acquired. If the system extends and continues there must be permanent staffs of instructors not otherwise employed. It is quite likely, however, the demand will create the supply. Already there is announced, in Boston, a training school for University extension lecturers.

There is certainly nothing amateurish about these courses as carried out in England. The announcement for the fifth summer meeting this year at Oxford, in July and August, is a program which includes one hundred lectures on the renaissance and reformation; lectures on Greek literature, modern literature; courses, with laboratory experiments, in chemistry, mechanics and electricity; geology, botany, biology, physiography, hygiene and economics are to be taught; and those who desire can receive instructions in wood-carving, typewriting, shorthand, photography, etc.

Serious things are contemplated and noble things are achieved in the University extension plan as carried on in the country of its birth. As good results probably lie in the future of the movement in this country. At least a goodly number of Toledo people are richer in knowledge for the experiment that has been made here with the system, and will find pleasure, pride and profit in its continuance.

A REPUBLICAN SOMERSAULT.

Sometimes political platform utterances mean nothing; sometimes they mean a good deal. Nothing of more significance was ever promulgated than the declaration of the Illinois republicans upon the school question in the platform adopted this week in the state convention. The platform says that "parents are the proper persons to decide what schools their children shall attend," and it pledges the party to the repeal of the present compulsory school act, and the enactment of a law that shall not interfere with private and parochial schools. In other words, the republican party of Illinois takes the position of the historic coon when Davy Crockett's gun was pointed, and says, "Don't shoot, colonel, we'll come down."

Never was a more ridiculous somersault taken by a political party. The present compulsory school law of Illinois not only requires all children shall go to school but that they shall go to the public schools. It does not allow parents to send their children to private schools, and pay their tuition. It does not allow parents of the Lutheran and Catholic faiths to send their children to parochial schools.

The law was enacted by a republican state legislature, and the democratic party the state over opposed it. The first result was the election of Raab, democrat, to the office of state superintendent of schools. It is unquestionably the most unpopular law on the statute books of Illinois. At the Illinois synodical council of German Lutherans held on Monday last the members of that church were pledged in the coming election to support the party that would pledge itself to vote for the repeal of the law. The church of Martin Luther has a large membership in Illinois, and the action of the synod accounts for the somersault of the republican party. It is now in order for that party to disclaim responsibility for the law, and that course is already being adopted.

As the democratic party has always vigorously opposed sectarian legislation, as the party in Illinois fought the passage of the present law, and as its present candidate for governor in his speech of acceptance distinctly promised to work for the repeal of the law if elected, the question arises: Who was responsible for its passage? Probably, like Topsy, it "just growed."

Will the republicans of Illinois by this somersault be able to hold the votes they fear to lose? That remains to be seen. Those who, like the Lutheran, oppose the present sectarian law for conscience sake, can now choose between a party that offers to repeal the law for policy's sake and a party that has always opposed such legislation for principle's sake. This should mean votes for the democratic ticket.

As a warning to its party associates the New York Mail and Express placed this text at the head of its columns yesterday: "He that despiseth the gain of frauds, that shaketh his hand from holding of bribes, he shall dwell on high; his place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks; his bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure." Following this was a review of the report of the civil service league which scored the president for broken pledges, etc. Will the spoilsmen be admonished by these hints from scripture and Shepard?

After Mrs. Frank Leslie has written a screed which winds up—"God bless the American man," her lazy English husband has gotten himself down to business and has furnished a newspaper letter for print. It consists of anecdotes of the club smoking room and reasons, from an English sporting man's standpoint, why a base ball audience should not hiss the umpire. The effort must have exhausted the man, as he has gone back to England to rest.

The Boston Journal insists that college students should be made to behave themselves, as well as other people. An excellent suggestion coming from the shallow of Harvard, and worthy a second from every college town. When a crowd of boys choose to make crazy galoots of themselves to the disgust of other people and injury of property, the plea that they are students with their "yell" and "rush" should not count.

Two petitions bearing the names of 18,000 women asking for parliamentary franchise, were placed before the Canadian body of law-makers this week. This is the first time that such a petition has come before the federal House. The winds must waft this awakening spirit over the border from the south. Possibly the strapping child just wants to distance its venerable parent.

The novel strike of the week was in Philadelphia, where school-boys rebelled against the deposing of a favorite teacher, laid siege to the school building with the new principal in it, derided the director who tried to reason with them, and met a charge of the police with a shower of brick-bats. Such development of the spirit of Young America is not commendable.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald hopes that as soon as the republican organs of that state have said their say about the redistricting of New York "they will favor the public with a few highly moral reflections on the congressional gerrymander in Ohio, where the democrats were allowed six of the twenty-one congressmen."

Gen. B. F. Butler is having no end of fun out of his book. The company which published it has attached his property for security—according to contract. Besides he has set all the old soldiers with whom he had to do by the ears. Mr. Butler should be happy if the other fellows are not.

The election of a woman delegate from Wyoming to the Minneapolis convention naturally calls out a good deal of comment, as it is a new departure in politics. It is, however, a logical sequence of full suffrage rights to women, which the sex enjoys in Wyoming alone of all the states.

The good people who are striving to compel Sunday closing for the world's fair, should make note that the saloon keepers of Chicago applaud whenever they appear to make a point. They want an increase of Sunday custom and without competition.

LOST AT SEA.

Gloucester, Mass., May 7.—The schooner Grover Cleveland of and from St. Johns N. B. for Boston with a cargo of fish has been given up for lost. It is supposed she foundered in the gale of March 4. She was commanded by Capt. James Day with a crew of six men.

TO GO TO NEW YORK.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Dr. A. B. Woodford, instructor in political science in the Wharton school of finance and economy, University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to the presidency of the college of social economy in New York.

SURETY PARKER

Files Answers in the Suits Against Him

As Bondsman for Elbert A. Pope, the Missing Insurance Agent—General Denial of all Allegations.

Answers have been filed in the cases of the Home Insurance, of New York, and Traders' Insurance company, of Chicago, against Elbert A. Pope, as agent and Sewell S. Parker, security, to recover moneys which was alleged Elbert A. Pope collected for the various companies and failed to turn over an account for.

Through his attorneys, King & Tracy, Sewall S. Parker denies each and every allegation in the petition.

Second, that Elbert A. Pope was not appointed or authorized to act as agent for the plaintiffs at the time or times, as set forth in the petitions.

Third, that at and prior to the time of the alleged appointment of Elbert A. Pope as agent, the plaintiffs knew that he was an unfit man to be appointed to the position; that he had theretofore defaulted in payment of moneys to the plaintiff, he had collected as their agent and had neglected and failed to pay the same when due.

That all these facts were known to the plaintiffs and not to the defendant. That the plaintiffs never informed him of these facts, but fraudulently concealed the same from him.

Further, that on or about the month of December, 1891, the plaintiff by its officers and agents, became aware that the defendant, Elbert A. Pope, was in default to them for money theretofore collected by him under his pretended authority as their agent, which he had converted to his own use; that he had not remitted or paid to the plaintiff money so collected as he was required to do by terms of his alleged appointment, and was indebted to the plaintiffs in a large sum; that the plaintiffs by their officers, then knew that Elbert A. Pope was a defaulter to them and other parties in large sums, and that he was dissipated in his habits and totally unfit to fill the position; that the plaintiffs well knew all of the above facts and circumstances, and failed and neglected to inform his defendant thereof, but fraudulently concealed these facts from him; that the plaintiffs permitted Elbert A. Pope to continue in their alleged employment after they had full knowledge of all the facts set forth above.

FOUND IN OUR EXCHANGES.

There is no truth in the report that Foraker will name his new baby boy after John Sherman.—Holmes County Farmer.

Wood county may present the name of a republican for congress at the proper time. Why not?—Wood County Tribune.

Ottawa republicans say that they have unbounded confidence in Harrison, but they carefully forgot to instruct thir delegates to vote for his renomination.—Bryan Democrat.

There is once in a while a thing that even a republican convention hasn't the gall to indorse. You will notice that the republican platform doesn't "point with pride" to the last session of the legislature. —Medina Sentinel.

The choice of Mr. Foraker as a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention quiets the lingering fear that that assemblage might be flat and monotonous. A republican convention without Foraker would be as uncompleted as a farce comedy without a low comedian who can enter on his ear and otherwise physically disport himself.—Fremont Messenger.

Foraker was selected as delegate-at-large to Minneapolis. So was McKinley. Now if McKinley should happen to incubate a boom by the time the convention meets, who else but Foraker would, by "custom made," be bound to nominate the major? And that would be an enjoyable sight for the domestic animals, beholding the lion leading the lamb to slaughter. Foraker's foot would be in it, but not his heart.—Ashland Press.

Inasmuch as this congressional district was cut out under the management and consultation of the friends of Capt. J. B. Luckey, and is considered safely republican by an ample majority, and in view of the fact that Capt. Luckey has spent much time and money effectively in the interest of this party without appropriate reward, why would not this be a good time for the republicans to bestow an honor upon him that would show substantially their appreciation of the man. We are told he would not decline the nomination if tendered him in the proper spirit. This is only a suggestion from a disinterested source, but it is certainly timely and reasonable.—Ottawa county News.

BLAZE IN MONTREAL.

Docks and Steamboat Property Destroyed.

Montreal, May 7.—A fire occurred last night among sheds on a wharf occupied by the Hamburg American Packet company (Hansa line), which were burned together with a good deal of merchandise. The loss exceeds $100,000. The steamer Cremon, which was lying at the dock, caught fire, but the flames were extinguished after doing damage estimated at $3,000.

For a time it looked as if two or three steamers and a number of other wharves would be destroyed, but good work by the firemen kept the flames in check.

BOILER MAKERS' STRIKE.

Boston, May 7.—The striking boiler makers yesterday received word from the headquarters of the international union in Cincinnati that they would be supported in their present strike and that the sum of $12,000 had been voted to them from the international treasury. The men are much elated over this encouragement and are more confident of success.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If President Harrison is not renominated on the first ballot, can he ever get enough delegates to reach the prize?—Denver Times.

Not long ago Europe was shrinking because the anarchists made so much noise. Now it is trembling because they are so quiet.—New York Telegram.

Secretary Foster is quoted as saying that it is not work that kills so many public men but worry and the irregularities of their life. Irregularities is a comprehensive word for it.—Indianapolis News.

A southern paper is somewhat worried over the question, how shall we get Mr. Cleveland's name before the convention? Don't fret. Let the other fellows worry about how to keep delegations from tumbling over one another to present Mr. Cleveland's name.—Kansas City Star.

If Benjamin Harrison doesn't kick Raum out of the pension office the people will not be slow to understand the reason. The pension bureau has been a most prolific breeder of scandals because it has been run in the interest of the pension sharks who contribute so liberally to republican campaign expenses. —Memphis Commercial.

The tie that holds the whites together in one party in the south is the fear of negro rule, which to them is intolerable and never will be submitted to. No force bill can be framed or enforced that will do the blacks any good, and the sooner they recognize this fact the better for them. Their only hope lies in political division.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the puzzles of the balance of trade theories is that with an excess of exports over imports for the year ending March of $170,000,000 we should still be shipping gold to Europe. Last week $7,000,000 was sent abroad, and it is predicted this outward movement will continue for some time. One theory is that it is caused by the release of American securities held abroad.—Pittsburg Post.

There is only one county-seat in Iowa without a railroad, and it is 15 miles from the nearest railroad station. That town is suffering from a fuel famine, caused by the impassability of the wagon roads between the town and any forests where wood can be had. A more striking illustration of the burdens imposed on a community by bad roads is seldom furnished. The road tax paid by this town is more than all the other taxes put together.—Louisville Commercial.

UNCLE JONATHAN

Has a Way of His Own of Studying the History of His Country.

My Dear Nephew: A man should be familiar with the first principles of his business or some other fellow will get away with him. Many folks have learned this too late in life for their own good. I did, in the street paving job and the real estate speculation, after which experience I resolved, barring accidents, I would hereafter creep before attempting to walk.

Thus fortified with practical resolves, I determined to study politics before jumping head first off the spring board.

I have a friend here whom I met in the lodge who takes pretty much stock in me, if I do say it myself, and I confided like in him on the politics question, and as he has lots of books in his office, I began at the a, b, c's of business and will graduate in due time with a pretty good head for politics.

I have a way, all my own, of learning, which I can recommend to the rising generation that may, I'm bound to say, profit some by the experience of your Uncle Jonathan.

I go to my friend's books early in the morning and absorb a whole lot of knowledge about our big country and then take a long walk, and think it all over, and argue it to myself on both sides, and lay it away on a shelf in my head for future reference. In this way I am piling the shelves full, and will be ready for a land office business in about two months.

The pressure was a little more than usual to-day, but I've advanced a peg and that is lots of satisfaction.

This morning I read the Declaration of Independence with an analytical mind and the further I got the madder I was at King George, and I am completely disappointed because I wasn't born soon enough to help Gen. Washington lick him. After reading the Declaration and several other chapters of early history I started for my tramp.

I fetched up at the dock where a big steamboat was loading, and sitting down on a barrel compared the condition of the stevedores with the fellow on board, who was bossing and swearing as if he owned the whole town. And then the Declaration words about "all men being created equal" didn't seem to just fit this American occasion and I had a mind to remonstrate with an under-boss. Maybe he read my thoughts, for just then a big hogshead struck the barrel on which I was sitting and I went sprawling on the floor.

As I arose, fully determined to quote a few grievances of the colonists, another man who belonged to the job told me to get out of the way, and giving me a shove I pitched clear off the dock kersplash into the water.

Then they laughed at me, and as my head bobbed up and down I thought of Webster's immortal words, "sink or swim," and as I couldn't do the latter, I about made up my mind to take all the alternatives, and sink, die and perish at one job, when they took pity on me and fished me out and laid me on a board to dry.

It was a close call for your Uncle Jonathan, but I improved the occasion of bleaching by ruminating on the subject of the science of government. "The word government," my dear nephew, "is used to designate the aggregate of the powers to which the exercise of effective sovereignty belongs in each state." Now, as the state is made up of individuals, the sovereignty of the individual is an important factor of true government and the analogy runs right along back to the freedom and equality of all men.

There I was, lying on that board, plump back to the Declaration of Independence and aggravatingly mad and getting madder.

I started off up street thinking how political parties began and what a time George Washington had keeping hold of the aristocratic notions of Alexander Hamilton and the plebian simplicity of Tom Jefferson at one and the same time. I thought George must have had lots of patience, much more than your Uncle, and, comparing the General with myself in this particular, I was so absorbed that I didn't notice an electric wire about half alive on the pavement until I had stepped on it and was knocked clear across the street.

When the boys saw I wasn't hurt much they laughed at me, and one of them recognizing me as the street fixer they all guyed me some more.

This circumstance jarred the train of my morning study considerably, but getting back to myself I sat down on a lumber pile, by the side of a new building just going up, to give the constitution a few searching thoughts.

You know, leastwise you will some day, that, written or unwritten, a true blue "constitution is the bulwark of our liberties." It is organic law which guarantees all we ought to have, and some folks think a heap more. Howsomever this latter may be, constitution tinkering is one of the scientific problems of politics and should be given serious thought and profound study, to the end that the state shall be elevated and the individual blessed.

This reasoning ran me right back again to the Declaration of equality, and I was feeling jolly with myself at the progress I was making when a fellow up two or three stories let drop a lot of mortar that hit me square on the top of my hat and spattered all over me.

I didn't need a looking glass to see how variegated I was, but everybody was attracted by my appearance as I mosied off to a more quiet-like meditating corner of the town.

This is a whopping big country any way you size it up, and its growth from woods has been on the legitimate lines of national progress. I use the word legitimate advisedly, because, though we have had thirty-seven wars and have nearly exterminated the race that owned every foot of the land before Christopher Columbus came to America on an excursion, yet history from Bible times down to date is one bloody record of conquest.

Speaking of conquest, my dear nephew, in which this land of liberty has somewhat dabbled, I want to impress upon you that "conquest is a fact which has its place and its marked significance in the growth of humanity."

I was broadening out in studying this matter in front of a show window on the main street this afternoon, all absorbed in my own thoughts. Guess I looked awkward like, as a fellow passing by said "Hello, Country" in a tone that I did not like. I turned quick to remonstrate with him when I jammed my elbow right through the window and the man that owned the store told me it would cost me fifty-five dollars to fix it, or I should go to jail. That was too bad, but it wouldn't do to be called a jail bird, so I fixed it up for twenty-eight dollars and a half on a compromise.

Coming back to the subject of constitutions, there has always been some doubt just where the states and nation come together—just when one is boss and the other has to give up. Our brotherly skirmish down south was all on account of the contrariety of courtesy, and the thing isn't fully settled yet. All politicians are expected to have pronounced views upon this disputed point and I am giving it praiseworthy particular attention.

Perhaps the impressiveness of the subject made me look a little solemn as I was walking abstractedly along, toward night, as a man took me for a preacher and wanted some good advice, and a dime, to get supper. He got the advice all right, for I am chock full of that all the time and can uncork it when they want it; but he didn't get the dime. I had sense enough to keep that in my pants' pocket.

After this experience I started home, tired but satisfied with the day's doings and took a few lessons all by myself in practical politics.

Says I to myself, "Jonathan, it will make quite a difference just where you live if you want to run for office." This is a fact and is worth considering. First place I must be in a ward of my way of voting, and next place there must not be any bigger politicians there than myself. Then my compliments will rally around and stand by me through thick and thin when I go for something. This is true, as I have observed on both sides.

Then again, all the surroundings must be my way of thinking, for you see I may conclude to want something bigger than is covered by the town and may need a few back townships, or a county or two, to help me out. If I do won't I have fun showing the other fellow how to turn a furrow on the outside! That will be my own green pasture field and things will have to gee when I say so.

You see I am loading up well for market, and planning my campaign with much method. Besides all the acquaintances and first friends I've made in the lodges, I know the boys who have the pull in the wards and they are just waiting for your Uncle Jonathan to say the word.

Meanwhile, I shall pursue my study of book politics and learn my country by heart. I think it is my solemn duty to do so, politics or no politics, and this advice to myself holds good to all men, women and children who want to be American citizens of the first order. Our country first, why? That's a serious question. Not just because Old Glory always floats, but because the country started right and the flag points its destiny to be the leader of nations. I am brim full of patriotism to-night. Some folks think politics and patriotism are mates. Maybe that's so. Surely I am in the procession, and getting along toward the front.

Steadily marching, your uncle,

JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

MARGINAL NOTES.

In the Emerson-Thoreau correspondence, given to the public in the current issue of the Atlantic Magazine, are characteristic expressions which show that when these authors wrote for the public they simply expressed themselves as they did in private and business correspondence. By this indubitable proof are we certain that Emerson and Thoreau did not pose, mentally when they took the pen in hand for their readers. The perusal of these letters will give one a more humanly tender and domestic side to Thoreau's character than he is commonly supposed to have possessed. He writes to Emerson, who is absent in Europe, and himself (Thoreau) established in the Emerson homestead during the absence, as affectionately of the children as if he were kin to them. Of his obligation to the Emersons he writes:

"I have been your pensioner for nearly two years, and still left free as under the sky. It has been as free a gift as the sun or the summer, though I have sometimes molested you with my mean acceptance of it—I who have failed to render even those slight services of the hand, which would have been for a sign at least; and by the fault of my nature have failed of many higher and better services."

Of little Edith's prattle, he writes:

"What becomes of the answers Edith thinks but cannot express? She really gives you glances before the world was. You can't feel any difference of age except that you have longer legs and arms." (And when the nurse comes to take her to bed)—"Some Hebe comes and Edith is translated. I don't know where; it must be to some cloud, for I never was there."

Thoreau's letters are more poetic, and effusive. He seems to feel, keenly, the kindness of Emerson's friendship and the assistance given him. He says:

"The richest gifts we can bestow are the least marketable. A noble person confers no such gift as his whole confidence; none so exalts the giver and the receiver. Perhaps it is only essential to friendship that some vital trust should have been reposed—by the one in the other. I feel probed to the remote parts of my being when one nobly shows, even in trivial things, an implicit faith in me. When such divine commodities are so near, how cheap and strange that it should have to be each day's discovery."

This letter is dated February 12, 1845. Those were not our rushing days, but think of taking time at any day to write such delightful observations in a letter to a friend, which starts with a business communication. The business was concerning Emerson's paper, the Dial, to which Thoreau was a chief contributor. Thoreau says:

Mr. Chapin lectured this evening, and so rhetorically that I forgot my duty and heard very little.

After Emerson's return Thoreau went to suburban New York and became tutor to the son of Emerson's brother. It's amusing to read his first impressions of the metropolis. How far away it seemed, from Concord and Walden Wood and Fair Haven. He writes:

Everything disappoints me but the crowd. I have no eye for their churches and what else they brag of.

Of some friends of Emerson's whom he met:

"I like them both but I always see those of whom I have heard well with a slight disappointment. They are so much better than the common herd, yet the heavens are not shivered into diamonds over their heads. . . . I don't like the city better the more I see of it. I am ashamed of my eyes that behold it. It's a thousand times meaner than I could have imagined. It will be something to hate; that's the advantage it will be to me. . . . The sea-beach is the best thing I have seen. It is solitary and remote and you only remember New York occasionally.

Of Mrs. Brown, to Mrs. Emerson's sister:

Tell Mrs. Brown that I do not forget her, going her way under the stars through this chilly world—I went a little way with her. Tell her not to despair. Concord's little arch does not span all our fate, nor is what transpires under it law for the universe.

And Emerson writes, in return:

Mrs. Brown desires kindest remembrances to you whom she misses and whom she thinks of. . . . In this fine weather we look bright and green in yard and garden though this sun without showers will, perchance, spoil our potatoes. . . . All your grafts of this year have lived and done well. The apple trees and plums speak of you in every wind.

October 17, 1843, Thoreau says: "I write this in a cornfield—it being washing day—with the inkstand Elizabeth Hoar gave me." The presentation note which accompanied the inkstand, concluded:

"Will you take this little inkstand and try if it will carry ink safely from Concord to Staten Island? And, the pen, which, if you write with steel, may be made sometimes the interpreter of friendly thoughts to those whom you leave beyond the reach of your voice—or record the inspirations of nature who, I doubt not, will be as faithful to you who trust her in the sea port Staten Island as in Concord woods and meadows."

Same old world—same old story: Emerson fearful lest the sun scorch his potatoes and Thoreau writing in a cornfield because it is washing day; but, interspersed with these trivialities, what golden threads of friendship. The "Transcendentalists" were poor enough in this world's good oftentimes, but oh, what wealth of soul was theirs: what delightful companionship. Will there ever be room in this country (which means time), for another such group of lovers?

THEY WANT TO STRIKE.

Freight Handlers in the East Are Uneasy.

Worcester, Mass., May 7.—The freight handlers of the Boston & Albany railroad in this city voted last night to strike for an increase in their wages. The trouble has been pending for some time and the feeling of discontent is general in the other freight houses, but the Boston & Albany is the key to the situation and the other roads have promised to grant the increase if the Boston & Albany do.

A WITTY CUSTOMER

Went to a drug store and asked for SOZODONT. The storekeeper said, "We're out of that, but here is something just as good." The practical customer said, "No you don't," and walked out to a neighboring store and got a bottle of SOZODONT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A NOVEL DISPLAY

Made in Roulet & Armstrong's Window,

Consisting of Many Beautiful Badges Manufactured by the Firm —The Owners.

The jewelry firm of Roulet & Armstrong formally opened their store at the new location on Adams street this morning. A very novel display was made in one of the windows of the many beautiful badges and medals manufactured by this firm for various people, borrowed for the occasion. The following is a list of the owners of the jewels:

R. H. Warriner—Knight Templa
Jas. M. Spencer—Masonic.
H. C. Cotter—Masonic.
A. C. Osborne—Masonic.
M. C. Robinson—Masonic.
Chief O'Dwyer—Police.
Lieut. Marker—Police.
Chief Wall—Fire Department.
First Assistant—Fire Department.
Second Assistant—Fire Department.
Jos. D. Batch—Knights Pythias.
John B. Stuart—nights Pythias 2.
Wm. Kasdorf—Forester.
D. P. Chamberlin—Masonic.
J. . Greene—G. A. R. W
Mrs. Goldsmith—Woman's Relief.
Jim Wade—Military.
Wm. Johnston—Military.
M. E. McBain—Military.
Mrs. W. T. Walker—Knight Templar.
J. W. Cook—G. A. R.
C. E. Armstrong—Masonic.
Henry Bigelow—Masonic 2
George Hart—Masonic 2
W. H. Tucker—Forester.
B. F. Wade—U. S. Marshal 2.
C. F. Roulet—Forester.
Olva Hooper—Forester.
John Faskins—Curling Club.
Mrs. C. L. Young—Woman's Relief.
Mathias—Yacht Club.
Chas. M. Lang—Masonic.
E. E. Dow—Royal Arch.
W. C. Albrecht—Forester.
Mr. Wittich—G. A. R.
G. B. Greening—Forester.
Geo. White—G. A. R. 2.
Lucius Brown—G. A. R.
Eyster Terry—G. A. R.
Mr. Ensign—Forester.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependants Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, May 7.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Jacob Long, Adolph Molitor, James T. Drummond, John Logan, Chas. C. Marsh, Aden G. Halteman, Newton G. Dunn, Daniel K. Palmer, James Ousey, Milton E. Windle, Alex L. Beswick, John W. Berry, Henry Roeder, William H. Roberts, Charles Bigley, George Pearson, John A. Smiht, Levi G. Lee, George George Craimer, John C. L. Schroeder, Samuel P. Wallace, Moses Riley, John Marshall, Barak Moore, Wm. Duvall, William Livingston, Henry Dross, Wm. M. Fulton, Joseph Ellis, Mathias Busteler, John Luscomb, George Clark, Geo. Hill, Ebenezer M. Draper, Curtis Brown, Ross Chaffin, Geo. L. Dodge, George W. Moore, John Holt, Wm. J. Bosh, Wm. Barnum, David Irwin, Harmon Krotch, Wm. Edwards, Jonathan L. Everitt, Jno. C. Campbell, John Brinker, Charles Albert, Henry Bilsing, Wm. Mahon, Samuel A. Dillet, George B. Gilbert, John W. Maklem, Henry A. Stone, Henry W. Holland, Peter Speice, Lewis Roser, John W. Flemming, Wm. H. Streets, John Pigman, David W. Sprague, James V. Smiley, Joseph Sutton, James H. Gorsuch, Aaron B. Smith, St. Clair Fulton, Frederick Schmauffer, Hezekiah Horn, Joseph Hasty, Daniel Friend, James M. Warden, Benjamin Simmons, Frederick Perkin, John Liggett, Wm. H. Owens, William Rule, Mathias Wagner, Asa J. Richardson, Peter R. Sines, Austin Waymire, James E. Scarvell.

Additional—Ned Brock, Henry Treisch, Warren W. Parsons, Rose I. Parks, Jos. A. Horning, Daniel H. Miller, Benjamin F. Ewan, William C. Baker, Wm. H. Few, Darwin Thompson, F. Keyser, M. Zimmerman, Henry Bloss, Littleton F. Roberts, Benjamin A. Ridgeway, Robert Sutton, George Van Camp, David Deakyne, John Brake, Josiah Delong, Peter Drudy, Moses M. Wheelbarger, Joel Wagner, Alban Geering, Jeremiah Daniels, Thomas W. Jones, Anthony Ferybow, Samuel Hammitt, Philip Willis.

Restoration and increase—Oliver F. Culbertson.

Supplementary—Henry L. Casto.

Increase—Wm. H. Harter, John Mosier, Isaac N. Tucker, Charles Seldon, Samuel R. Clark, Myron L. Cory, Adam Wendling.

Reissue—Wm. Perkins, Augustus A. Chapman (second), John White.

Original widows, etc.—Amanda Clark, Kate Mootz, Arminda Trumbo, Amanda Welchaus, Rachel Hosom, Nancy J. Gillespie, Rebecca Hare, Charity Phillips, Harriet M. Platt, Catharine E. Warren, Patrick Cassady (father), Willis Gills (father), George Fox (father), Bertha Knauft.

SURPRISES IN OILDOM.

Gas and Oil Wells Are Getting Badly Mixed Up.

St. Marys, May 7.—(Special)—Great excitement exists at Glynnwood, near here over the completion of a 2,500 barrel oil well this morning on a farm in almost wildcat territory, which was considered worthless.

More wells are being sunk.

A 3,000,000 feet per day gas well was drilled in this morning on the Stocker farm near the reservoir. The result caused considerable surprise, as the well is located in the heart of the oil fields.

HATTIE ADAMS CONVICTED.

New York May 7.—Hattie Adams, proprietress of the resort which was recently visited by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, was to-day convicted of keeping a disorderly house. On her first trial the jury disagreed, and the conviction to-day is accompanied by a recommendation for mercy. Dr. Parkhurst was the chief witness against the woman.

MORGAN NOMINATED.

Salem, May 7.—T. R. Morgan, of Stark, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Eighteenth district.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 51.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ALL THIS WEEK.
OPENING MONDAY, MAY 9.
Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Popular, Eccentric Comedian, EZRA KENDALL in his Funny Musical and Pantomimic Farce,
A FAIR OF KIDS!
The Laughing LA GRIPPE and Contagious Influenza of Fun!
Seventh Season of this Funniest of Plays.
USUAL POPULAR PRICES—Evenings—15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. Matinees—15, 25 and 35c.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE
ONE FULL WEEK.
Opening Monday, May 9th. Only Matinee Saturday.
DR. HERBERT L. FLINT,
The most powerful mesmerist of the age, in a series of interesting and amusing exhibitions, creating more fun and excitement than any circus, minstrel or comedy company. Those who have never seen any genuine experiments in mesmerism have only the faintest idea of the Wonders of Human Magnetism.
PRICES—25, 35 and 50c. No extra for reserves, at Model Clothing House.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE
Monday, May 16th,
Return and Farewell Engagement of
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL,
And their London Company, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Frohman in
A SCRAP OF PAPER!
Sale of seats opens Thursday, May 12, 9 a. m.; checks at 7 at Model Clothing House.

PEOLPE'S THEATER.
Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
First time here,
Florence Bindley
In Her New Comedy-Drama,
'THE :: PAY :: TRAIN."
PRICES—Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinees—15, 25 and 35 cents.
Next week, Ezra Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."

FLORIDA ON WHEELS!
A Florida State Fair in a Rolling Palace from the Land of Flowers, Union Depot, Toledo, two weeks, May 2 to 14 inclusive, day and evening. Admission 10 cents; children 5 cents, to defray incidental expenses.
WANTON S. WEBB, Ex-Director General Fla. Sub-Trop. Expo. and Florida Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, Director.

WOOLSON SPICE CO'S The King of Coffees PACKED IN ONE POUND PACKAGES
LION COFFEE
IS COMPOSED OF A SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION OF "MOCHA, JAVA & RIO." ROASTED BUT NOT GROUND. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

A sad scene with which to terminate a brilliant evening. They have returned from a reception. She had felt restless and nervous during the day, and is suddenly taken with that "faint feeling" so prevalent with our women.

The cause of this feeling is some derangement, weakness, or irregularity incident to her sex, and can readily be removed by prompt and proper treatment.

The *Vegetable Compound* acts like magic in such cases. It not only gives prompt relief, but effects a permanent cure.

A BEAUTIFUL WRECK.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.
It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and

A GREAT BARGAIN SALE
OF
FURNITURE AND LACE CURTAINS!

WE are extending our building to Water Street to accommodate our growing business. This will necessitate a complete change in our present building and to do so we must close out many thousand dollars worth of all kinds of Furniture. The sale begins Monday. Everything marked down in Plain Figures. Bed Room Suites as low as $10.00, Parlor Suites, 6 pieces, $21.00, and everything in proportion. Everyone come in and see.

P. S.—It will pay anyone within 100 miles to come.

STOLBERG & PARKS.

IRON BEDS,
BRASS BEDS,
CHAMBER SUITS
DINING SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.
—AT—
BARTLETT'S
PALACE FURNITURE
STORE.
361 Jefferson Street.

E. P. LELAND'S
Art..
Store
327 Superior St

AMMUNITION

Guns
Fishing
Tackle.
LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED AND REPAIRING AND GENERAL RE PAIRING
H. C. RUSHMORE
311 MONROE STREET.
NEAR SUMMIT

PARASOLS
Gloves and Fans!
All the Latest Novelties!
—AT—
TEIPEL'S
Umbrella, Glove and Fan House,
337 SUMMIT STREET.
Covering and Repairing done on Short Notice.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF TOLEDO—have a pride in your own city Buy and use Toledo made goods and see that your friends do the same. But do this only when they are as good and sold as cheap as articles made outside.
Steven's Refrigerators are offered direct to the people of Toledo as the best refrigerators made in the world.
Twenty-five different kinds and sizes retailed at wholesale prices

See the Box of Paper and Envelopes that we place on sale to-day at 25 cents, and a handsome Ivory Envelope Cutter given with each box.
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Household Goods For Sale
Dr. H. A. Tobey will sell at private sale his household goods. The same can be seen at his residence, 2239 Scottwood avenue. All articles as good as new, as they have been in use less than a year. Will be sold at a bargain.

If All Others
Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on
G. H. Bender & Co., 1203 Adams St.
—FOR—
HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

THE SWEETEST LIVES.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
The Book of Life the shining record tells.
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own self-working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

BEESWAX.

Paris is the best lighted city.

Australia has the finest opals.

The south has a marble trust.

Detroit will abolish horse cars.

Natural gas is to be in a trust.

Austria talks of a school for millers.

"Oregon on Wheels" is coming east.

A steam submarine boat is announced.

England makes flexible metalic tubing.

Gutta percha substitutes are increasing.

An English railroad has American cars.

Baltimore, Ireland, has a fishing school.

A Parisian forced violets by electricity.

Apple seeds are used in making prussic acid.

The best terrapin will bring $50 a dozen.

Russia will have an 800-mile electric railroad.

The average size of an American farm is 610 acres.

Violet-colored clothing is used at funerals in Turkey.

Miss De Barr is now a licensed steam engineer in Chicago.

A Berlin dry goods house has a regular physician for its employes.

The reddish honey stored by a Brazilian wasp is absolutely poisonous.

Lady Tennyson has composed the music for 30 of her husband's lyrics.

The profits of a certain bar-room in Philadelphia are over $50,000 a year.

Illinois farmers are emigrating to northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

A successful device has been patented for doing away with the smoke from tugboats.

President Diaz has been starting campaign newspapers in Mexico to further his election.

It is said that 6,000 foreigners in quest of health are spending the present winter in Cairo.

Two hundred and twenty-four wine growers from the Rhine region will exhibit at Chicago.

A bill forbidding the employment of women as barkeepers is before the New York lerislature.

It is estimated that about 30,000 horses were ousted from street-car service last year by electricity.

Several women have been permitted to practice dentistry in Denmark after having passed the regular examinations.

In making gold threads for embroidery, it has been found that six ounces of gold can be drawn into 200 miles of wire.

Mexican bricklayers can only lay 500 bricks in a day of eleven hours, while an American can lay 2,500 in a day of nine hours.

The annual report of the Thomson-Houston Electric company gives their business for the past year as amounting to $10,304,580.

The biggest university in the world is at Cairo, Egypt—a country which is not mentioned at all in the statistics—and it has 11,000 students.

Isabel D. Hapgood, Tolstoi's translator, has accumulated a fund of nearly $25,000 to be distributed by the philanthropic peasant count.

The average mortality of unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 25 is 1,174 in every 100,000, while that of married men is only 597.

Contracts for current to be furnished exhibitors at the world's fair will probably be awarded to the Mather and the Eddy Electric companies.

A man living in Berks county, Pa., was born on February 22 and married on eFbruary 22. Their five children have also each been born on February 22.

In Aberdeen, Scotland, tests are shortly to be made on cattle killed by electricity to ascertain if the current has any detrimental effect on the quality of the meat.

At Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, alone 1,200 men and women are employed in the lobster industry. Five million is the annual catch, which represents $180,000 in value.

Among those who entered the newly-opened land in Oklahoma was a detachment of the Salvation Army, numbering 50, who expect to found a co-operative policy.

The export of lobsters from Newfoundland has grown from 25,814 pounds in 1874 to 3,360,672 pounds in 1888, and the value from $124,997 in 1880 to $472,524 in 1889.

At Liege about 40,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of arms, but during recent years it is said that the productions of Liege have diminished in prestige.

In 1870 the London school board began their work with not a single school under their control. In 1891 they possessed 410 schools, affording accommodations for 428,000 children.

A locomotive drawing four passenger coaches has recently done a mile in 39 1-4 seconds on the Reading road, which would come very near to 100 miles an hour if maintained.

The latest architecfural novelty in Chicago is a book-shaped block, 12 stories high, to be known as the Mercantile Register. This book will have steel bindings with terra cotta trimmings.

The motor men employed by the West End Electric road, of Boston, are sent in small squads to the company's shops and thoroughly instructed in the construction and setting up of the car equipments.

Burmah must be a heavenly place for women. In that country the members of the fair sex select their own husbands, and when they tire of them procure a divorce for the asking and marry again.

It has been found that by passing mixed hydrogen and carbonic oxide over nickel and cobalt they can be separated. Then by applying the hydrogen to strips of platinum, a powerful primary battery is formed which will yield, it is stated, 50 per cent. of the total energy in the hydrogen absorbed.

AT THE TOLEDO THEATERS

A Week With "A Pair of Kids"

At the People's Theater—Dr. Herbert L. Flint, the Mesmerist—General Stage News.

Ezra Kendall, at the People's next week, is sure to meet with a hearty reception in his well-known comedy "A Pair of Kids." The piece makes no pretence to plot, but the fun is fast and furious, and one who goes to the theater for an evening's amusement is given that with good measure.

This is the seventh year of this comedy which has been such a great success and it is now as popular as ever. Mr. Kendall is surrounded by a clever company and during the performance many bright specalties will be introduced.

A Mesmerist

"Drf. erbert LH. Flint, the mesmerist, ist, will be at the Wheeler opera house all of next week, commencing Monday night, and he will give a matinee on Saturday.

The Minneapolis Daily Times speaks of his performance in that city as follows:

"Dr. Herbert L. Flint, the mesmerist, gave a private exhibition on Sunday night before a large party of newspaper men and actors. Pen pushers and members of the theatrical profession are generally a skeptical set. They are so accustomed to putting forth everything but reality, that it is hard for them to believe anything is genuine. But the clever Flint was not long in forcing them to believe in the genuineness of his performance. That he really hypnotised and mesmerized his subjects Sunday night could not be doubted for an instant. After the Professor's guests departed they could do nothing but size up their host as an absolute wonder."

Actors Fund Fair.

The great fair in Madison Square Garden, New York, for the benefit of the actors' fund is the sensation and attraction at the meteropolis this week. All of the principal stars of the American stage as well as many lesser lights are participating in the affair and it is being heavily patronized by the best people of the city.

The garden, which is the largest in the country, represents a large village and the houses are faithful reproductions of ancient and historical houses, such as Old Drury, the Old Bewery, the Chatham, and Brougham's theaters, "The Old Curiosity Shop," and many others. The electrical effects are innumerable, the flower exhibit, the most magnificent ever seen, the show of valuable diamonds imposing, and the illuminated fountain, the village green, the great Maypole, the Sibyl's cave, the Japanese tea garden, the Corinthian columns, marble balustrades, imposing statuary, the art gallery of 300 paintings, the triumphal arch, the display of goods in the shops of the town, the running vines and growing exotics on every hand, the music from the best orchestras of the New York theaters, and a thousand other attractions make up an unexampled ensemble.

The first appeal from a body of actors was sent out a month ago by the Actors' Fund. It is well-known that actors have always stood ready to give their services in aid of all charities, and through their endeavors during the last ten years in theaters alone more than $2,800,000 has been raised by them for outside charities. The money contributed and that realized from the sale of goods at the fair will be used to endow a permanent home for the orphans of actors, the surplus to be used for the relief of sick and disabled players all over the land.

Property Box.

Georgia Cayvan is to enjoy her summer vacation this year in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal return for another farewell tour in 1894. Jess so. Haven't you known it all along?

Robert Mantell will produce a new drama at Proctor's theater, New York, next fall, entitled "The Face in the Moonlight." He has staged it superbly.

"Shenandoah" has been retired until October, 1893, when it will be revived at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco. It is stated that Mr. Howard's royalties from the play reached the sum of $96,000.

In a recent interview Sardou said he would like to write a play for Modjeska, she being the only great actress who has not already asked him to do so. Mr. Sardou may be accommodated some fine morning.

The latest news about Lily Langtry is that Charles Wyndham has engaged her to play Suzanne in Dumas' "Demi Monde," which he intends to put on shortly. A suggestive compliment, to say the least.

Miss Maud Adams of Charles Frohman's stock company has been selected to play leading roles with John Drew. Miss Adams has been with Mr. Frohman's stock company for two years. She has done excellent work both in comedy and drama, and as a large number of applications for this position were received the decision in favor of Miss Adams is a very honorable and well-earned distinction.

W. T Carleton, the comic opera singer and manager, has aroused the wrath of certain metropolitan critics by saying that the people in the provinces and the press thereof knew a good play and good acting when they see them a great deal quicker than your New York audience. Mr. Carleton has stated a truth which all managers, acknowlede in private, but New York can hardly be expected to applaud such a revelation.

A play called "Chris," of which Louis N. Parker is the author, was acted at a London matinee a few days ago. It did not set the Thames on fire, but it is notable for one original idea: The heroine is a young woman who marries her "ideal" and discovers himto be a swindler and a drunkard. Her love then turns to loathing, but the husband's love, at least, is genuine, and the interest centers in his struggle to reform with a view of regaining her affections.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrnoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LETTTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo postoffice May 7, 1892. Parties calling for the same will please ask for "advertised letters:"

Gents' List.

A—E. J. Agnew.

B—Wm. Busche, Will Burrie, Fred Bertrand, H. C. Booth, D. J. Bower, C. B. Black, A. J. Brown, Joseph Byrne.

Cabler, A. C. Coffin, B. F. Cain, Chas. F. Chapman, C. L. Carlebois, C. W. Childs, Chas. F. Chapman, C. E. Clark, Earl Cady, G. B. Crane, J. B. Case, W. H. Coy, Robert Travers Cotterel, Wm. M. Cloud, W. R. Crowden.

D—Charley Dean, Chrystone Demer, Charles A. Domeraux, John Davis, J. H. Dellio, John Dunne.

E—Charley Emine, E. J. Ellsworth, J. G. Everest, Wm. V. Edwards, W. H. Eby, A. C. Earney, J. A. Ellsworth.

F—Peter Flynn, Lewis Fero, Lawyell Fessenden, Henry Faker, Fred Feract, Franklin P. Foulkes, Ezra Fielding.

G—Alex Groham, Chas. Grahvis, Paul Gismar.

H—Frank Hill, Frank Hammond, Rudolff Heinz, Richard J. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harris, R. Henry, Roy Haverer, Morgan Hollinshead ,Michael Heiman, J. Hilliker, J. L. Heyl, John Hinrichsen, J. A. Haviland, Herman Hathaway, Geo. Heppes, H. A. Houghton, F. H. Hopkins, Frank Harvey (3).E. Halpin, Edward Handley, Edward Hune, Ed M. Hawkins (2), C. E. Hogle.

J—Mr. Judd, Charles Jacobs, A. C. Jeffords.

K—Wm. Kelley, J. H. Kegner, Henry C. Krueger, Chas. Koester, Chas. Kelley.

L—T. Ludwig, G. W. Lovejoy, J. B. Laplant, E. F. Lyon.

M—Anson Mables, Chas. Morgan, C. W. Meck, D. J. Mack, E. W. Myers, Frank Mizner, Frank Moore, Frank Miller, Frank R. Miller, Gottfried Meyer, Harrie Marsh, Dr. J. Munson, M. L. McComb, Robbie McLennon.

N—Ernst Never.

P—Wm. Peltz, P. H. Peters, John Parks, F. Powers.

R—David Rogers, Geo. L. Ray, Geo. Rosenfelder, Geo. Rahm, Leon Roberts, I. F. Russell, Sherman Rowland.

S—August Semler, Fridrich Schutz, Frank Schneider, Frank Saeger, Henry Schaad, Hiram Smith, Henry Sur, Brown Shugure, M. V. B. Stewart (41).

V—Tom Vansickel.

W—M. O. Whitman, Hon. T. L. Wood, Richard R. Williams, Martin Weckerlin, James E. Woodruff, E. C. Walters, Col. Ed H. Wilson, Edward Wadley, John Wike, Chas. Weitzman, C. L. eaver.

Y—Clark Yicks.

Ladies' List.

B—Almeda Burles, Miss Leany Bop, Miss Dolly Buss, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss Mamie Baker, Miss Maggie Bope.

C—Miss Alice Nichols Cobb, Mrs. Josephine Crane, Mrs. Platt Card.

E—Miss Frances Esicks.

F—Addie Fairbairn, Mrs. George Far-Mour, Miss Maud Fenwick.

G—Miss Maggie Gough (2), Miss Ida Greatz, Mrs. C. C. Gaguier.

H—Miss Addie Hill, Miss Alice Hopkins, Mrs. E. M. Hall, Miss Minne Hern, Mrs. McDonald Hines.

J—Miss Maggie Jones.

L—Josephine Lasson, Miss Cora Lewis, Miss May Len, Mrs. David Leberman, Mrs. Nettie Leehman.

M—Miss Mary McAmroy, Mrs. M. Morse, Miss Emma McEven, Miss B. Y. ivors, Cora Miller, Miss Clara Martin, Mrs. Hattie Mortimore.

N—Miss Addie Nebow.

P—Miss Kittie Parrish.

R—Mary A. Roberts, Mrs. Henry Robinson, Mrs. Flora Ridge, Mrs. Dorah Robinson, Miss Ella Roll (2), Mrs. Dora Robinson, Mrs. Florence Russell.

S—Mrs. Hattie Smith, Miss Eliza Sloan, Miss Frankie Shubeck, Miss Florence Stanley, Miss Kittie Slaven, Mrs. Mary Schafer, Miss Mary Sullivan, Miss May Shelby, Miss Nellie Smith.

T—Miss Neta Taft, Sarah A. Thomas.

V—Mrs. D. W. Vanamburg.

W—Mrs. C. A. Wallace, E. D. Welch, Mrs. S. N. Webb, Mrs. Fremont Woodruff.

Y—Miss Ella Yeoman.

Miscellaneous.

A—Am. Credit Co.
B—Barnes & Mowrey.
C—Clothing Store (2).
G—A. W. Gundly & Co., Gen. Traffic Mgr. West Va. Central Ry.
H—Hughes & Guthrie Lumber Co.
M—Michigan Saw Wks., Mishler — Hughes.
R—Railway Life.
S—Star Beer Co.
T—Tallaman & Co.
V—Valers & Spees.
W—Weber Institute, Welles Brothers.

MAUMEE.

Notes of General and Personal Interest to Bee Readers.

Maumee, May 7.—(Special)—Mrs. G. H. Blaker will attend the state convention at Piqua next week as delegate for the W. R. C. of this city.

Mr. A. R. Cunningham has moved his family here from East Jordan, Mich.

A social will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Taylor Friday evening of next week, for the benefit of the senior class of the High school.

Mr. Will Lautzenheiser returned home last Wednesday evening from Minneapolis, Minn., and will spend a couple of weeks in this city.

Mr. Charlie Lautzenheiser, of Napoleon, is spending the week at home.

Dora Emery, of Napoleon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lautzenheiser, of this city.

Mr. Real Gunn spent the fore part of this week the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gunn.

Mrs. E. Black and children are spending a few days with friends in Clyde.

Miss Lizzie Heyes has moved her millinery good into the Clark block.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Lapoint, a girl, last Saturday.

WORK OF FIENDS.
Terrible Assault Made on an Aged Lady.
St. Marys, O., May 7.—(Special)—Near Spencerville late last night two human wretches broke into the house occupied by Mrs. James Morgan, a widow aged 65, and although she fought bravely to protect her honor they soon overpowered and ravished her.
They escaped. Collecting herself she went to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. A posse is out searching for the fiends.

There are many forms of nervousness in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street: Church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Friday evening Bible study, 7:30.

Unitarian church, Memorial hall annex: To-morrow morning Rev. Giles B. Stebbins will speak on "Psychic Science;" Sunday school and adult class as usual.

Martin Luther church, corner Oak and Woodville streets, East Toledo, Rev. E. L. T. Engers pastor: Sunday school, 9 a. m.; English service, 10:30 a. m.; German service, 7:30 p. m.

Central Congregational, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.; evening service 7:45 o'clock.

Ashland Avenue Baptist church: Rev. Wm. Sheridan will preach in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. E. W. Hunt, in the evening; Sunday school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

St. Stephen's English Lutheran church, corner Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.. and services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to all of these services.

Monroe Street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy pastor: Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Rev. Ralph W. Munson, just returned from India, will fill the pulpit in the morning and Rev. W. Hagerman in the evening.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding rector: Sunday services, 9 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer (musical) and sermon. A cordial welcome to all.

Broadway M. E. church, 1235 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. by Rev. A. J. Fish, D. D., and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; subject, "Wine is a Mocker;" Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Bible school, 12 m.

Services in Third Street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts pastor, conducted by Rev. S. B. Dexter, evangelist, of Chicago. Special meeting for men only at 3 p. m., and revival services at 7:30 p. m.; also services every night next week at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald pastor: Preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p.m. At 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Sloan will speak on "Why am I a Baptist?" Seats free for all who are in time to get them.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, Rev. A. J. Fish pastor: Rev. J. H. Bethards, of Broadway, will occupy the pulpit at the morning service, and in the evening the pastor will preach on "Josiah." Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ: The pastor, T. S. Buckingham, will preach; morning at 10:30, subject, "Jesus, the Sanctifier of His Brethren;" Sunday school at 12; Junior C. E. at 4:30; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; service at 8, subject, "The Infinite Merit of the Sacrifice of Christ."

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner of Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class at 9:30; preaching by the pastor, 10:30; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league at 6:45. At 7:45 Prof. G. Frederick Wright will preach on the "Harmony of Science and Religion."

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Lord's supper will be observed at 10:30 a. m. Subject for the evening, "The Character of Joseph," the closing lecture on his history; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.

First Baptist, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30, subject, "Why I am a Baptist;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 by Mr. Harry B. White, worthy chief templar of the state of Ohio. An after-meeting will be held.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "The House of God;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7. In the evening the pastor and congregation will unite at the First Congregational church in a service in behalf of the Young Women's Christian association.

First Congregational church, St. Clair street opposite the postoffice, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk pastors: Morning service at 10:30, subject, 'Christ and Women," Prof. Fisk; study of the 84th Psalm at 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; evening service at 8 o'clock, "A New Movement for Young Women." Miss Elizabeth Wilson, international secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will speak to the young women of Toledo, as many as will come to hear her. Calendars containing order of services will be distributed at the door.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mrs. Clark Must Answer for Killing a Child.

London, May 7.—Mrs. Clark, wife of a car man, was arraigned to-day for causing the death of her 9-year-old stepdaughter by cruel treatment.

The evidence showed that the little girl had often been tied to the balusters and kept there seven hours at a time. She was often beaten with a strap or heavy stick and sometimes her tongue was tied with a string and she was left for hours in torture. The coroner's inquest developed that the girl's body was a mass of bruises and that she had not had sufficient food. Clark was censured by the magistrate for permitting the cruelties and the stepmother was held for trial on the charge of manslaughter. The newspapers comment on the case as resembling that of Mrs. Montague.

HE DISAPPEARED.

Norwalk, O., May 7.—Amos F. Blair, a prominent citizen and business man of Collins, this county, and a member of the firm of Pierce & Blair, has caused quite a sensation in that place by suddenly disappearing from home, leaving his family behind.

For wakefulness, weakness or lack of energy take Simmons Liver Regulator.

WAPAKONETA.

Vital Statistics for the Past Quarter—General Notes.

Wapakoneta, O., May 7.—(Special)—The colonel of Robert McMurray commandery U. V. U., has been notified by the department commander that the command will be honored with a visit from Commander-in-Chief Hon. S. S. Yoder.

John R. Monch, clerk of the board of health, reports the following births and deaths in our village during the months of February, March and April:

Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
February	2	2	4
March	0	5	5
April	5	3	8
Total			17

Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
February	3	2	5
March	3	3	6
April	4	2	6
Total			17

The proprietor, H. M. Daniels, of the Buckland Press, formerly the organ of the farmers' alliance, but who recently turned his politics to the democratic side, has sold his outfit to Byron S. Fogle, who will run the paper in the interest of the people's party.

The Ohio Oil company struck a very good oiler on the Sweeny farm west of this place. It flows 200 barrels daily.

The house of Mort Layton caught fire from a spark from a brush heap which was burning near the house. It was damaged to the extent of $200.

TIFFIN GOSSIP.

What the People in Seneca's Capital Are Doing.

Tiffin, May 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Gen. Gibson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George E. Bradfield, in Barnesville.

Miss E. M. Trace, of Meadville, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Bulford, and will spend the summer in Tiffin.

Mrs. Patrick Sweeney is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. John Houck, of Chebovgan, Mich.

Mrs. C. L. Getz, of Columbus, is the guest of Mrs. R. E. Norton, 32 Monroe street.

Mrs. Henry Crooks is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. L. Frederick, in Mansfield.

Mines. B. G. Atkins and J. A. Norton and Miss Clara Norton are visiting in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sneath are home from a delightful visit in Memphis, Tenn.

Otto Dannenberg has returned from an extended sojourn in Buffalo.

NORWALK NOTES.

Norwalk, May 7.—(Special)—Mrs. R. C. Stuart has returned home from a visit of two weeks with friends in Warsaw, Ind., and Toledo, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swartz have returned from New York city and will live here in the future.

The following are the graduates from the Norwalk High school for 1892:

Will Johnson, Edgar Martin, Bruce Miller, Benjamin Wickham, Mortimer Wooster, Aro Sanders, Zaiada Barker, Erma Bloomer, Marion Boalt, Lena Boughton, Marion Baker, Lizzie Burgess, Lillian Burnham, Sadie Clawson, Millie Cline, Kittie Evans, Louise Harrod, Lulu Himberger, Alma Morrill, Bessie Newman, Mary Parker, Florence Ringle, Emma Seymour, Kittie Wells, Gertie Westbrook, Nellie Wilson, Blanche White.

Mrs. Mary Miller Seaman, of Burlington, Ks., is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. T. P. Bishop.

FREMONT GOSSIP.

Notes of Social and Personal Interest.

Fremont, O., May 7.—(Special)—Judge Wm. B. McConnell, of Fargo, S. D., was the guest of F. Vandercook Wednesday.

S. C. Lamberson, editor of the Messenger, was in Tiffin Thursday.

Guy Patton, of Fostoria, was in our city Thursday.

Col. H. S. Buckland inspected S. of V. guards at Clyde Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. M. Bliss was in Toledo on Thursday.

Wesley Vandercook, of Chicago, was a visitor here this week.

E. H. Hilt, the new city editor of the Messenger, took charge of the local department on that paper this week.

Mrs. Stirkey, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. H. G. Stahl.

Mrs. Simon Wolf and son, of Croghan street, have left for New York on their way to Europe.

SYLVANIA ITEMS.

Arbor Day Tree Cut Down by Some Malicious Person.

Sylvania, O., May 7.—(Special)—Ola, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chandler, died Monday, May 2. The funeral was held in the M. E. church Wednesday, May 4.

Last Friday afternoon the pupils of the public schools carried out a full Arbor day program and Wednesday night somebody cut the tree down that they had planted.

The teachers in the public schools for the coming year are: Superintendent, Mr. W. Harris; intermediate, Miss Ollie Warren; primary, Miss Fanny Hine.

Miss Mable Webb, Miss Edna Andrews and Miss Ollie Warren visited friends at Richards, O., this week.

OAK HARBOR.

Oak Harbor, O., May 7.—(Special)—Samuel Atwater was in Toledo a few days last week.

There were over a hundred tickets sold here for the excursion to Toledo Sunday.

Nervousness is from dyspepsia. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and be cured.

"NADA," THE NEW METHOD,

CURES GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS.
Our *New Method* of dispensing "NADA" consists of a collapsible tube with cone pointed nozzle, holding sufficient medicine to cure the worst case of Gonorrhoea. Does away with bottles and syringe. IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and is the most effective, convenient and satisfactory remedy known. Can be carried in vest pocket and used with the utmost secrecy. *Price, One Dollar. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address,*
SANFORD SPECIFIC CO.
SOUTH BEND, • • INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic State Central Committee.
Columbus, O., April 27, 1892.

By Order of the Democratic State Central Committee:

The democrats of Ohio are requested to meet in delegate convention in the city of Columbus on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 14th and 15th, 1892, to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz: One secretary of state, two judges of supreme court, one clerk of supreme court, one member of board of public works, and two presidential electors to represent the state at large on the national democratic ticket. The convention will also choose four delegates and four alternate delegates to represent the state at large at the national democratic convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., on June 21 and 22, 1892.

The basis of representation to the state convention is one delegate for each 500 or a fraction of over 250 votes cast for Hon. James E. Campbell for governor in 1889.

All delegates to the state convention shall be individually selected in the several counties of the state before coming to said convention, as mass delegates will not be recognized.

Each county is entitled to the following representation:

Allen	10	Ottawa	6
Crawford	10	Paulding	6
Defiance	6	Putnam	2
Fulton	4	Sandusky	7
Hancock	9	Seneca	10
Henry	6	Van Wert	7
Huron	6	Williams	6
Lucas	15	Wood	8
Mercer	8	Wyandot	6

The state committee adopted the following resolutions, which shall be followed in the calling of congressional district conventions:

Resolved, That the congressional committeeman, and where there is no congressional committee, then the democratic county committee, selected from each county of the congressional district, as existing in the Fifty-second congress, be, and are hereby advised to act as the temporary congressional committee from said county, in the new districts, in which such county may be included under the act of legislature, passed in 1892.

Resolved, That the congressional committeeman from the most populous county in said district shall be advised to act as chairman of said congressional committee, with power to call a meeting of said committee for the purpose of selecting the time and place of holding its congressional convention and fixing the

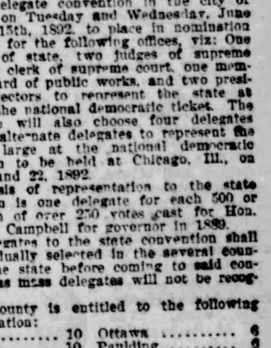
APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES

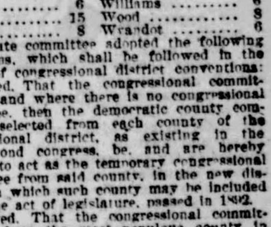
Thereto and such other business as such convention may determine upon.

J. A. NORTON, Chairman.
Democratic State Central Committee.
C. F. LANTIS, Secretary.

GOTLOB STROBEL!
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Office in Myer's Blk, 503 Adams St.
German language spoken, fifteen years practice Charges reasonable

KARL :-: MATHEIS
Fine Funeral Furnishings
428 Summit St.


WHAT HARMONY IS THIS that strikes the ear? It is the song of the sales at
HOOD BROS'. CO., 616 ADAMS.


~DON'T STAND STILL, MOVE ON.~
If you want to deal with a firm that keeps up to the times, and that will give you 100 cents worth for $1.00, call and see Johnson Bros.
Complete line of NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVE, ETC. Prices lowest and terms easiest.
JOHNSON BROS.,
St. Clair and Perry Sts. 1 Block From Monroe.

JOHN D. RIGGS
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machinery Designed! Drawings! Made Blue Prints Furnished! Engines Indicated! Power Measured!
Room 55 Law Bldg., Toledo Ohio.

Kate B. Sherwood,
Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:
"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affection."
Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For sale by druggists.

ATTORNEYS.

D. H. COMMAGER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Nos. 4 & 5 Drummond Blk
TELEPHONE 1098.

PICTURE FRAMES
AND ENLARGING.
A specialty of nice work and low prices. Order by mail will receive prompt attention.
F. A. MOHR,
214 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT

ALL ARE TALKING OF IT

Evidence of Men and Women East and West.

Spontaneous Praise for the Best of all Spring Remedies.

Physicians Use and Reccommend it for What It Accomplishes.

There have been more words of praise spoken by well-known men and women in every section of the country within the past few months for the famous compound first prescribed by Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth college, than were ever bestowed upon a remedy before.

The medical journals have devoted more space to the remarkable success of this Paine's celery compound than to any other subject.

It has had more free advertising in the columns of the daily papers than many advertisers have paid for. Thousands of men and women have written their experences, unsolicited, to the Wells & Richardson Co., proving that the testimony of a man made well is the testimony of a grateful heart.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford, whose writings in journals of national circulation have endeared him to thousands, has said: "The formula of Paine's celery compound which was submitted to me, was so satisfactory that I have used the medicine personally and with much benefit. I have prescribed it with most excellent results."

J. H. Hanaford, M. D.

The famous Boston surgeon, Dr. A. W. K. Newton, states very emphatically that this compound is the most reliable tonic and strength giver he has found for peculiar and dangerous condition of the system that follows the grippe. "Paine's Celery compound," he writes, "is not a patent medicine and it must not be confounded with the ordinary nervine, bitters, and sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and is nature's food for the brain."

Ministers Rev. C. J. Budlong, Rev. B. S. Crosby and others, frankly doing for others what they would wish to be done by, have publicly advised their people, if a spring medicine is wanted, to take Paine's celery compound, a scientific, common sense remedy which they can testify cures disease.

Albert H. Hardy.

Writes the poet-author, Albert H Hardy, whose work, "The Maid of Bethany," is commended by such men as Mr. Gladstone, Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale and Dwight L. Moody:

"Fully appreciating the benefits derived from the use of Paine's celery compound, I take pleasure in recommending it to others. After suffering for months with insomnia (sleeplessness) and nervous prostration I was persuaded to try the compound. Good results were shown after the use of one bottle, and three practically cured me. It is not only valuable as a remedy, but delightfully pleasant as a compound."

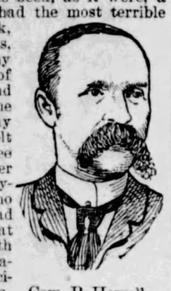
Mrs. M. V. Hungerford, who is well-known, especially in the west through her writings for the "True Northerner" and other publications, Mrs. Margaret Bethel, of Brainerd, Minn., Mrs. L. S. Baillie, of West Potsdam, N. Y., Grace Thistle Watson, Mrs. Amos Atwell and hundreds of others have told in earnest words how easily suffering women can improve in health and happiness. Mrs. Atwell says:

Mrs. Amos Atwell.

"With me, I found Paine's celery compound a perfect means of relief. That tired feeling which filled my whole body is gone; I can for the first time in many years sleep like a child; I feel that it is my duty to recommend it to women everywhere."

Commodore Howell has given to the press the following letter from Washington:

"I feel it a duty I owe to write in praise of the remedy that has cured me. For the past eight months my whole system has been, as it were, a total shipwreck. I had the most terrible pains in my back, across my kidneys, was weak in my knees, had a rush of blood to my head and a palpitation of the heart. When I lay down to sleep I felt that I would never see the light of another day. I tried everything, but with no good effect, and had made up my mind that my time upon earth was of short duration. By mere accident I came across an advertisement of Paine's celery compound, went and got a bottle and took it, and before I had used half the bottle I was better. It has only been three weeks since I commenced using the celery compound, and at this writing I find myself a new man, and can exclaim: 'Richard is himself again!' I shall continue to take it, and will never be without some on hand."



Com. P. Howell.

Mayor McShane of Montreal has come out with an open letter, telling how he was cured.

It was only the other day that the papers were telling, under big headlines, a story of the case of Mary E. Gilman, a case that the medical journals had printed a good deal about. For years she had been a great sufferer, so that she could not walk or stand without great pain. She had been attended by the best physicians where she lived and is a nurse. They tried everything, but she got no relief until she used Paine's celery compound. That entirely cured her. This was several months ago, and since that time, says the correspondent of the current number of one of the medical journals, she has had no trouble. The surgeon who examined her told the reporters that the woman was undoubtedly completely cured. He spoke freely in favor of Paine's celery compound, saying that he and other physicians frequently prescribed it, with unfailing success.

Mary E. Gilman.

Many people have called at Mrs. Gilman's residence, 4 Byron Ct., Eggleston Square, Boston, and she unhesitatingly confirmed the statements in the papers.

Everywhere prominent people, such as Mr. James L. Bowen, of Springfield, the well-known writer, whose "Massachusetts in the Civil War" is a familiar book to all men in New England; Gen. W. L. Greenleaf of Burlington, and Mr. H. L. Dillenback, managing editor of the Telegram of Providence, have gone before the public with unqualified words of praise for this valuable compound.

The men and women referred to in this article are too well known to misstate anything, and their words can be relied upon.

They prove the great popularity of this discovery, and that this popularity comes solely from the fact that it possesses merits and power that no other discovery or remedy has.

When men and women who were sick and on the verge of despair are restored to health, hope and happiness by means of Paine's celery compound, does it not stand to reason that it ought to be popular? And is it not the part of wisdom for any man, woman or child who is weak, suffering and run down, to use this compound? It is a food for the brain, nerves and blood that does not stimulate temporarily, but builds up permanently.

THE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The Women's Colloquial Club Decides

Elizabeth Barrett Browning Was a Great Poet—Summer Vacation of Clubs is at Hand—Notes and Announcements.

The frequenter of the club meetings which make the fall and winter seasons in Toledo pass so pleasantly and profitably begins to hear on every hand the announcement of summer vacations. Several clubs have only one more meeting for the present season, and of the others few extend beyond one meeting early in June. The Colloquial club, Economic society, Suffrage societies, Dante, Shakespeare and Browning circles, and New Century club are among those for which last announcements for the season are at hand.

The Colloquial Club Discussion.

One of the most interesting meetings the Women's Colloquial club has held was that yesterday afternoon, when all members and guests participated in a general discussion on the question "Was There Ever a Great Woman Poet?" Mrs. A. P. Stevens presided and debate was opened by Mrs. Ellen S. Fray, who presented the claims of Sappho, and gave extracts from what remain of the fragments of the Greek poet's writing; Mrs. Martha C. Woodward spoke for Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and read selections from her sonnets and from "The Nightingales;" Mrs. P. B. Truax gave a selection from Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," and spoke of her "The Cry of the Children," and others also cited work placing Mrs. Browning in the front ranks. Miss Mary Law took the position that woman is not creative but receptive, and that no woman's work entitled her to rank as a great poet, citing to sustain the position E. C. Stedman's critiques on poetry and poets. Miss L. M. Dickinson offered an opposing critic, of equal authority, who ranked Mrs. Browning with Wordsworth, Shelley, Scott, Tennyson, etc. Mrs. A. P. Stevens believed that quality alone considered entitled Julia Ward Howe to rank as a great poet because of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Among other women poets for whom high places were claimed were Fanny Crosby, author of 3,000 standard hymns; Jean Ingelow, Adelaide Proctor, the Carey sisters, Felicia Hemans, Eliza Cook.

A vote taken on the question under debate resulted in the decision that there had been a great woman poet, only one vote in the negative being cast. By a second vote the honor was given Mrs. Browning. A vote to bestow the title on Mrs. Hemans was lost.

The next meeting of the club, and the last of the season, will be held in the usual place Friday afternoon, May 20, when Miss Cora Law will give a paper on "Boy's Rights."

Notes and Announcements.

The delightful paper read before the Catholic club this week was written by T. F. McManus, city editor of the Commercial.

The New Century club meets Tuesday evening next, with the Misses Law, 1231 Huron street. Mr. H. B. Tillinghast reads the paper.

The Day Nursery circle of King's Daughters is in session this afternoon. The good and useful work of this band of helpers is increasing.

The Toledo Society of Economic Inquiry holds the last meeting of the season on Wednesday evening next, in Steadman Business college. Report of officers, annual election, and discussion of the work of the club.

The Woman's Building committee will meet at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the Bee editorial rooms. It is hoped all members of the committe will be present.

THE "Y'S" ANNUAL MEETING

Good Staff of Officers for the Coming Year.

Reports Received and Business Transacted—Miss Stuart Appropriately Remembered—Evening Entertainment.

The annual meeting of the "Ys" was held yesterday afternoon at the First Congregational church, with Mrs. J. E. Eaton presiding, Miss Minnie Marker secretary. The meeting was opened by singing the anniversary hymn, and devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Lizzie Paddock. Miss Kate Kenyon read the report of the executive board.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. J. E. Eaton trustee for five years, Miss Bertha Taylor for two years; president, Mrs. J. E. Eaton: recording secretary, Miss Minnie Marker; treasurer, Miss Letta Churchill; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Kenyon; vice presidents—First Congregational church, May Heston; Washington Street Congregational, Miss Anna Van Etten; Central Congregational, Anna Hirth; Lagrange Congregational, Adelia Fox; First Presbyterian, Louise Claflin; Westminster, Mamie Ruedy; First Baptist, Carrie Phelps; Ashland Avenue Baptist, Maud Durand; Trinity, Maud Sisson; St. Mark's, Linda Ricards; St. Paul, Jessie Durfee; St. John's, Sylvia Briggs; Broadway M. E., Susie Balfe; Third Presbyterian, Rose Nicholas; English Lutheran, Minnie Schlingman.

The superintendents of work are: Junior Ys, the Misses Upp, Lucretia Heston, Bell Blakeslee and Sue Love; temperance literature, Kate Sumner; press, Misses Taylor and Collins; parlor meetings, Kate Gloyd and Mrs. Scammell; temperance education, Miss Barker; good literature, Bessie Caine; hygiene, Cora Orwig; flower mission, Louise Bond; kindergarten, Mrs. L. J. Barber.

Three new names were presented for membership and were referred to the executive board. The trustees of the First Congregational church were tendered a vote of thanks for kindnesses extended.

A beautiful pin, in the shape of a Y, set with emerald and a diamond, with chain and the emblematic ivy leaf attached and which is to be sent to Miss Jennie Stuart as a slight token of esteem from the Toledo Ys, was on exhibition. It is to be regretted that Miss Stuart could not be present at this meeting.

In the evening three-minute reports were listened to from the different superintendents, and annual reports read by the president, secretary and treasurer. Miss Grace Reasner gave several charming vocal selections and Miss Dolly Fischer rendered some fine instrumental music. Refreshments were served and, as are all Y entertainments, this was a pleasant occasion.

THE GRIP

Leaves its victims very weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

TO FIGHT FOR HONORS.

Valparaiso, May 7.—It is said that Gen. Vanevaro intends to return to Peru within a few days to contest the election for the presidency of that republic against Gen. Caceras.

Minister Hicks has left Peru on leave of absence.

THE REASON WHY.

Ottawa, Ont., May 7.—In the house of commons last night Sir John Thompson announced in reply to a question that until Great Britain conceded Canada's right to legislate on foreign copyright, which is now questioned, this government would not grant reciprocity in copyright to the United States.

LYNCHED FOR ASSAULT.

Quitman, Miss., May 7.—News reached here yesterday of the lynching at Butler, Choctaw county, of George H. Ross, colored, for an attempted assault on a white woman. He was hanged to a tree.

Heiskell's Ointment cures eczema.

SALISBURY SPEAKS.

Great Issues That Will Soon Confront the British Electors at the Polls.

London, May 7.—Lord Salisbury presided as grand master at the annual meeting of the grand habitation of the Primrose league.

In his address Lord Salisbury said that a great challenge would sooner or later be impending at which the people must make great decisions. He had no doubt of the result, if the people recognized the real issues.

As to what the real issues were, Mr. Gladstone was silent. Some would be found on the question of church disestablishment, others on eight hours, but there was no means of knowing on which question the majority would vote. That strangely anamalous condition of things thoroughly justified the precaution which the constitution provided against a hasty or subversive decision.

The government had kept all its promises. Boycotting in Ireland had ceased to exist. It was undeniable that the death of Mr. Parnell had removed a more formidable foe to the unity of the empire than any that remained.

Was Ulster, asked Lord Salisbury, to be handed over to the tender mercies of Archbishop Walsh and his friends? Was its flourishing prosperity to be placed in the hands of an unrestricted and unrestrained majority? Home rule, added Lord Salisbury, would be a message to Ireland not of peace, but of a civil war animated by the deepest religious antagonism.

THE OHIO YACHT CLUB.

Improvements at the Presque Isle Grounds.

The United Commercial Travelers Will be Entertained—The Regular Meeting Friday Evening Next—Directors Meet.

A meeting of the directors of the Ohio Yacht club was held last evening, at which the report of the committee on Presque Isle improvement, Messrs. Quale and Southard, was heard and approved. The Merrell Manufacturing company and Col. C. H. Voute have had men at work for the past two weeks, and most of the improvements have been completed.

The lawn in front of the club house has been leveled and sodded, and the bank has been sloped gracefully to within two feet of the water edge and riprapped. A fountain with a basin 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep plays on the lawn, and the club's initials, O. Y. C., stand out in white cobble stone letters, 10 feet long on the sloping bank. The fences, pilings, etc., have been painted and put in good shape.

A large water tank has been erected 20 feet above ground supplying water to numerous hydrants about the premises. The wind mill has been removed and an anti-freezing force pump substituted.

It was decided to entertain the United Commercial Travelers at the island club house Sunday, May 29. On Saturday afternoon, the 28th, the traveling men go down the bay on the City of Toledo, and the O. Y. C. will give them a grand and unique salute.

The directors adjourned to meet Monday evening. The regular meeting of the club will be held Friday evening next. Important matters will come up and a full attendance is desired.

TO SEE A WAR SHIP.

St. Louis Wants the Concord to Call on Her.

St. Louis, May 7.—An effort is being made to have the United States war ship Concord visit this city after participating in the exercises attending the opening of the bridge across the Mississippi river on May 12.

Secretary Tracy has been asked to grant permission for the vessel to visit St. Louis, and it is believed he will comply with the request. If the river continues at its present stage it is believed the Concord will have no difficulty in making the trip.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

La Paz, Bolivia, May 7.—The conservatives have made considerable gains in the elections for deputies and senators. The electors will meet Sunday for the purpose of electing the president and vice president. It is feared that grave disorders may occur at any time.

INCREASE OF IMPORTS.

Tin Plate Industry Evidently Thriving Abroad.

Last Month Shows an Average Increase of 100 Per Cent Over April of Last Year.

The official record of imports at this port for the month of April, 1892, shows an increase of over 100 per cent. on the corresponding month of last year.

The most remarkable showing is that in the imports of tin plate, which the people have been told had been about completely shut out of this country owing to the insurmountable wall thrown up by the McKinley bill.

In the month of April last year not a single pound of tin plate was received at this port. This April the amount was 111,000 pounds, valued at $2,941.

The value of imports for the relative months is as follows:

April, 1891	$ 5,197
April, 1892	11,842
Total increase	$ 6,645

The increase of exports only shows an increase of 50 per cent. The balance of trade is, therefore, not in favor of Toledo.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

The Chicago Mail and the Woodhulls Mixed Up.

Chicago, May 7.—Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Martin and pretty Lady Cook, backed up by Mr. Martin, yesterday commenced a libel suit against the Chicago Mail. They claim $100,000 damages on account of articles which have appeared in the Mail during the last few days, and which implicated the characters of Mrs. Martin while in Chicago, and of her sister, Tennessee Claflin-Cook, in Cincinnati. Mrs. Martin and Lady Cook declare the reports to be fabrications.

A BIG BOARDING HOUSE

To be Erected on Jefferson Street.

The Structure to be Five Stories High—The Plans Perfected—Mrs. Chase Will be the Lessee.

The citizens of Toledo will certainly have no cause to complain of the scarcity of firstclass apartments.

Another apartment block is to be erected in Toledo.

The project is being pushed by C. S. Ashley, and the building will be located on the corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets.

A. B. Sturgis, the architect, has completed the plans. The structure will be five stories high, and will consist of brick and stone. There will be 125 rooms in the building. The dining-room and kitchen will be located on the fifth floor and reached by two elevators. It will front 100 feet on Jefferson street and 110 feet on Michigan street, and when completed will cost $60,000.

Negotiations have been practically closed by which Mrs. Charley Chase, of Linden Place, will lease the building and conduct the business.

The building will be first-cass in every particular, from cellar to garret, and will be an ornament to Toledo and the vicinity.

THE DOW TAX LAW

Gives Opportunity for a Suit to Recover

The Amount of Money Paid into th County Treasurer by a Providence Township Saloonkeeper.

A case involving a complicated state of affairs will be on hearing in common pleas court next Monday morning.

James Stevenson, at the time of the collection of the Dow tax, in 1891, was the keeper of a grocery in Providence township. At this time the prohibition law was being enforced in this township.

It seems that Stevenson sold wine and cider during this time and Treasurer Hunter made an effort to collect the Dow tax

Stvenson refused to pay, and the treasurer threatened to press the claim and seize the property to liquidate the amount.

To prevent this Stevenson paid the tax and immediately sued the treasurer to recover the amount.

He sets up in his petition that he was not liable to the tax for the reason that the sale of liquor in the township was not legal, and that the state cannot tax an illegal traffic.

On the other hand the defense will set up that notwithstanding the law, Stevenson sold liquor and should be taxed for it.

The situation is, the plaintiff bases his suit on a violation of the law, and the defense, which is the state of Ohio, must countenance a violation of the law to gain its point.

DIED AT 86.

Peoria, Ill., May 7.—Rev. W. B. McIlvaine of the synod of Pittsburg, died at his residence in this city at 7 o'clock this morning, aged 86 years. He was for 42 years pastor of the East Liberty church.

BUCK ARRESTED.

Utica, N. Y., May 7.—Deputy Sheriff Condon returned from Dannemora last evening, bringing with him Keeper Buck. Buck was immediately taken to the jail, where he is now confined awaiting bail. He refuses to talk about his case.

IF ANYONE KIN THEY KIN

Take Toledo by Storm the Latter Part of May,

When the United Commercial Travelers Will Swoop Down on the City Over a Thousand Strong.

The is no happier set of mortals on this green footstool than the commercial travelers, and Toledo will spread itself to entertain a thousand or more of them Friday and Saturday, May 27 and 28, when the supreme and grand councils of the United Commercial Travelers meet in this city.

The members of Toledo Council, No. 10, have nearly completed arrangements for the reception and entertainment of their guests, and it will be the largest gathering of commercial travelers ever held in this part of the country. Aready all hotel accommodations in the city have been engaged. The headquarters will be at Pythian Castle. Saturday a grand parade will be participated in by the visitors. The line of march will be announced shortly, and the business men will be requested to decorate.

The general committee appointed by Toledo Council to make arrangements for the meeting is composed of the following gentlemen: A. K. Hoff, chairman; J. H. Hildebrand, J. P. Weed, E. B. Ensworth, C. M. Diedrich, F. W. Brooks and Secretary D. J. Caine.

Over two hundred commercial travelers will come from Cincinnati, accompanied by a band. Columbus will send 100 men with a band. Fifty will come from Dayton, also accompanied by a band. Large delegations will also come from Zanesville, Mansfield, Portsmouth, Cleveland, Detroit, Evansville, Indianapolis and numerous other cities.

DR. C. G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVER PILLS

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison; will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe, and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug stores. First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and I. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

Say Hires Do you Drink Root Beer?

SOLD AND ENJOYED EVERYWHERE.

$1000,00.

For any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the "RELIABLE CATARRH CURE." It is a specific, this valuable remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever and La Grippe, and is for sale at all the leading druggists in the city, including the following: Vanstone, corner Summit and Monroe streets; Spayd, Monroe and Superior streets; Gates, St. Clair street; Hamlin, Adams and St. Clair streets; Kirchmaier, Huron and Adams streets; Cook Bros., Cherry and Bridge streets, East Toledo; J. F. Merry, Summit and Cherry streets; A. Burger, Adams street and Franklin avenue. Also at branch office, 1820 Adams street, 75 cents.

QUINN MEDICINE CO

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING of cheap material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which does work that no other paint can do. *New wood* painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.

A STARTER UNTIL SATURDAY, MAY 14, WE OFFER THIS HANDSOME FIVE-FOOT BAMBOO EASEL, WITH BRASS TRIMMINGS, AT . . .

33c

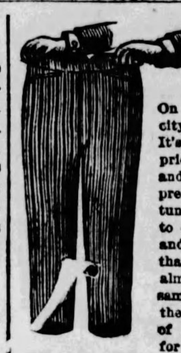
33c

Furniture, Stoves. People's Outfitting Co., 129-131 Summit St. Carpets, House Goods

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

OUR BEST FRIENDS,

Children are our best frinds. We have seen them utterly refuse to touch buckwheat after eating Griddle Cakes from LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR. A wise providence created wheat for men. Why buckwheat was made we do not know. Wheat products are perfect foods; substitutes never existed. Try LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR for a perfect food.



We've Got the Gript

On the pants trade of this city, and a firm one, too. It's style, quality, fit and price what we harp upon, and the Toledo people appreciate this pleasant tune. The suits we make to order at $15, $18, $20 and $25 our customers say that other tailors ask almost again as much for same goods. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it, so come and see for yourself.

ATLANTIC PANTS CO.

344 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, O.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Dr. M. C. BISSELL, Limestone, N. Y., says:

"I find, in wasting diseases, a gain of flesh and strength, and a generally improved condition follows the use of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. In both incipient and advanced stages of consumption, as in all other Throat and Lung Diseases, I depend upon it to accomplish all that anything can. I have used it with best results in treating Chronic Bronchitis and Pneumonia."

It is far superior to Cod Liver Oil, and totally unlike all other Emulsions. It is doing really more than could be expected of a medicine.

A FOOD REMEDY TASTELESS ODORLESS TRADE MARK

A House Surgeon of a Detroit Hospital says:

"We cheerfully endorse Angier's Petroleum Emulsion as a *food* and *medicine*."

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"ROYAL" AND "CHAMPION."

Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the

BEST FLOUR

in the market to-day. Manufactured by

McCONNELL & CO.

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GEO. F. C. KLOEPPINGER,

Sole Manufacturer of

Weis's Patent Skylights!

Patented Oct. 4, 1859.

No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.

Manufacturer of

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GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS. FIRST-CLASS SLATE ROOFING. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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And will be ready for business May 2, at

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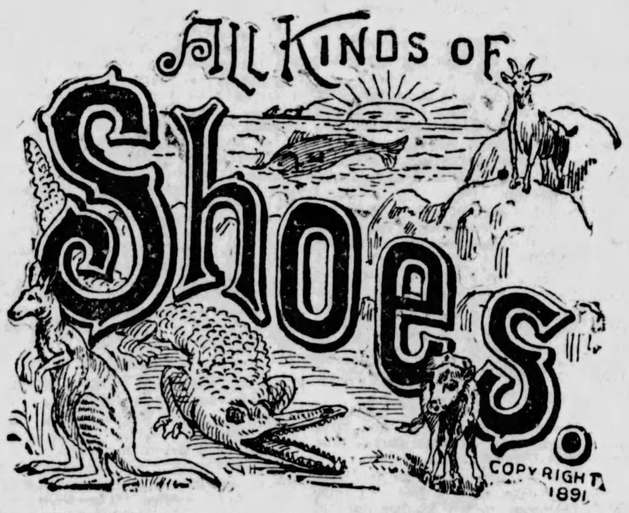
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots, or any part the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co

All Kinds of Shoes



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The Kangaroo, the Goat, the Porpoise, the Calf and the Alligator,

Are all utilzed in manufacturing a good stock of Boots and Shoes. Are you able to tell one kind of leather from another? Can you be certain you are not getting an imitation of what you want? You know that what you buy here is as represented—THE PRICES are according to quality. All prices as well as all kinds at

L. STRASBURGER'S,

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SEVEN. SEVENTEEN. SEVENTY.

At Seven a sly kiss is so sweet, To steal one now and then's a treat,

At Seventeen they're nicer still, And there's a way where there's a will,

At Seventy it's just the same. They still keep up the old, old game

SOMETHING NEW.

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

(One-fourth size of old style.)

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach.

A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on

O. A. GARDNER, Barfield, Mo.

One copy photogravure, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 4c. in stamps.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's,

255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTICE.

David S. Salisbury, Plaintiff, vs. Emilie Fenneberg, Emma Ernst, et al, Defendants.

Court of Common Pleas, Lucas County, Ohio.

Emma Ernst and her husband, Ernst, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, both residing in Brunswick, Germany, will take notice that on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1892, David S. Salisbury, the plaintiff in said case, duly commenced a civil action against William Markscheffel, executor, and the said Emma Ernst and her said husband, Ernst, and others, to recover against the said William Markscheffel as executor of Charles Markscheffel, Sr., deceased, the sum of nineteen hundred and nineteen and 37-100 dollars, with interest on sixteen hundred and eighty-three and 67-100 dollars at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, from the 10th day of January, 1892, and interest at six per cent. per annum on one hundred and seventeen and 85-100 dollars from the 10th day of January, 1891, and interest at six per cent. per annum on one hundred and seventeen and 85-100 dollars from the 10th day of January, 1892, upon four promissory notes made by Charles Markscheffel, Sr., in his lifetime, said notes bearing date on the 10th day of January, 1882, and payable in two, three, four and five years after date, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually. Plaintiff asks that the court will also take an account and ascertain the amount due on said notes and indebtedness and declare the same, by virtue of a mortgage executed by the said Charles Markscheffel, Sr., in his lifetime to this plaintiff to secure the payment of said notes and the interest thereon; to be the first and best lien upon the following real estate to-wit:

Part of the east quarter of that part of lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27), in River Tract number ten (10) at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, which lies north of Western Avenue, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the north line of Western avenue twelve (12) feet east of the center of said east one-quarter and running thence northerly parallel with the east line of said lots twenty-six and twenty-seven to the north line of said lots; thence easterly on said north line to the east line of said lots; thence southerly on said east line to Western avenue; thence west on the line of Western avenue to the place of beginning, all in the city of Toledo, county of Lucas, and state of Ohio, and that on default in the payment of said indebtedness and the amount found due by the court thereon, said premises be ordered sold free and clear of any interest or lien of the said Emma Ernst and her said husband—Ernst, therein, and that the proceeds of any sale thereof be applied in payment of said indebtedness. Said Emma Ernst and her said husband are required to answer the petition in said action on or before the 18th day of June, A. D. 1892, or judgment and decree will be taken against them by default.

DAVID S. SALISBURY.

By E. P. Raymond, Attorney.

sat apr-16-23-30-may-7-14-21

Quartermaster's Office, Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio, April 26th, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, May 17th, 1892, for furnishing a supply of butter for the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, for the period of one year, commencing May 19, 1892. The butter to be furnished must be of the best quality of Creamery Butter, Fresh and Sweet, and to be supplied from time to time, in such quantities as the quartermaster may direct. Said butter to be delivered at the "Home" free of all charges.

The party or parties to whom the above contract may be awarded will be required to furnish sufficient bond to insure a faithful fulfillment of same.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. The bids will be opened at the next meeting of the board, Thursday, May 19th, 1892.

D. DUGAN, Quartermaster.

sat-apr-30-may-7-14

ACTIVE TRADE IN TOLEDO

The Business on Change Was Spirited.

Prices Reported Firm In Various Pits.

Markets of the World Gathered from Cables and Wires for Readers of the Bee.

London wheat market opens quiet and weaker; corn quiet. Country markets generally dearer. Liverpool wheat opens dull and 1-2d lower; corn firm, fair demand.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 155,781 bu., and from five other western points 64,897 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 144,229 bu.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points have been: Wheat 2,149,000 bu.; corn, 1,986,000 bu.; oats, 2,011,000 bu. Previous week: Wheat, 2,259,000 bu.; corn, 1,700,000 bu.; oats, 1,694,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts of wheat were 1,861,000 bu.; corn, 3,321,000 bu.; oats, 2,111,000 bu.; showing an increase in wheat over 1891 of 288,000 bu.; a decrease in corn of 1,335,000 bu., and a decrease in oats of 100,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were: Wheat, 66,716 bu., and flour to an agregate of 300,000 bu. Exports of corn, 70,236 bu., and of oats, 27,086 bu.

The exports this week from the same ports were: Wheat, 2,250,000 bu.; corn, 1,849,000 bu.; oats, 486,000 bu. Previous week: Wheat, 1,809,000 bu.; corn, 1,696,000 bu.; oats, 194,000 bu.

Manitoba Prospects—Wheat seeding progressed rapidly in the country up to the storm of Wednesday, but the balance of the week was unfavorable. The storm was a most terrific one. On heavy and low lying lands very little seeding has yet been done. The ground was just getting into good shape for working and the storm of Wednesday will cause serious delay. On lighter soil and high lying lands a great deal of wheat was in the ground, and the snow anw wet will not be an injury in such districts.

Bank Statement—Reserve decrease, $5,229,800; Loans increase, $808,500; specie decrease, $5,190,600; legals decrease $1,025,700; deposits decrease, $3,954,000; circulation increase, $33,300.

The Markets To-Day.

Bradstreets says: The exports of wheat in the week, from both coasts, are 3,952,000 bu; previous week, 3,260,000 bu; last year, 2,349,000 bu.

Also, available stocks of wheat in America, afloat and in England and Europe, May 1, 126,000,000 bu. About one-half of this increase is held in this country. The net decrease in available wheat was decreased within four months 30,000,000 bu, twice as much as in 1891.

The Chicago Herald states that holders of rye there are in a position to make serious trouble for short sellers of rye in that market. So mote it be.

In wheat, Chicago writers estimate that, with one exception, the short interest is scattered and only moderate, as conditions of weather have not favored that side. So far as the one exception is concerned, the dealer has a happy way of breaking the price whenever it is necessary. The buying side lacks the intrepidity which seems to characterize the plunger.

Wheat has been firm all day, but dull. The storms have subsided, but the wind is north and chilly. The weather does not yet turn in favor of seeding spring or growing winter wheat. Markets abroad furnish no encouragement, and it remains a weather deal.

Prices at Chicago have been especially strong at about 1-2c above yesterday's closing, and after New York adjourned there was a further gain of 7-8c, a portion of which was lost, but the markets all closed strong.

Corn has again asserted itself and has made a good advance, and a greater one at Chicago than at the seaboard.

Foreign markets are reported as closing lower.

In New York the market closed at 12 o'clock. May and July wheat 3-8c up. May corn 3-4c and July 1-2c up. May oats steady.

In Chicago May wheat closed 1c and July 3-4c higher. May corn 7-8c and July 1 1-8c higher. May oats 5-8c higher.

In Toledo the trading in wheat futures has been quite active and about as much for May as July. June and August were traded in moderately. Prices have not changed much from yesterday's closing; have kept rather steady and close 1-4c higher all around. May commenced 1-4c lower at 90 1-4c, gained 1-2c and closed at 90 3-4c. July sold at 86c and closed at 86 1-4c. June sold at 89c to 89 1-4c, closing at 89 1-8c. August sold at 84 5-8c and closed at 85c.

Cash wheat was in fair request. No. 2 soft sold at 90 1-2c and at close 90 3-4c was the market. No. 3 soft at 87 1-2c.

Corn—No. 2 at 43c; May at 43 1-4c; No. 2 yellow at 45c. Rye—No. 2 at 78c. Nothing in oats.

Close in New York.

New York, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged; Minnesota extra, $2.50@3.00; city mill $4.60@4.75 for West Indies; superfine, $2.35@3.00; fine, $1.70@2.50.

Wheat opened steady; advanced 3-8c, and at noon was firm; No. 2 red winter, cash, 98 1-2c; May, 91 3-8c; June, 91 3-8c; July, 91 5-8c; August, 91 1-8c.

Corn opened strong and 1-4c higher, advanced 1-2c more by noon; No. 2 mixed cash, 54c; May, 52c; June, 48 1-4c; July, 48c; August, 48c.

Oats dull but steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 34 3-4c; May and June, 34 1-2c; July, 34 5-8c.

Rye quiet; 80@83c in car lots.

Barley neglected.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, 30@36.

Sugar refined, quiet; cutloaf and crushed, 5@5 1-8; powdered, 4 5-8@5 3-4; granulated, 4 5-16@4 9-16; mould A, 4 9-16@4 11-16. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 15 3-4. Rice nominal. Pork steady; new mess, 10 50@11 00. Lard quiet; May 6 46; July, 6 55; August, 6 62. Butter steady; western extra, 21. Cheese dull and barely steady; new full cream state factory fine white, 10 1-2. Eggs firm and in more demand; western choice, 15 3-4@16. Turpentine dull; 33 3-4@34. Rosin moderately active; strained to good, 1 45@1 50. Tallow dull; prime city, 4 3-4. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Freights quiet and unchanged.

Money loaned at 1 1-2 per cent. to-day and closed with accommodations offering at that rate. Exchange closed steady; poter rate $4.87 1-2@4.89; actual rates $4.86 3-4 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s $1.09 bid; 4s coupon $1.16 bid; extended 2s registered $1.00 bid.

Stocks were only moderately dealt in to-day. Omaha, Sugar trust, Tennessee coal, Lackawanna, and Chicago gas absorbed most of the speculative interest. The sales were 131,186 shares. The course of prices was irregular throughout, but the stocks named recorded the widest fluctuations. In the final dealings the unfavorable bank statement caused some decline, but notwithstanding, prices in a majority of cases were higher than last evening's.

Chicago Opening.

Chicago, May 7.—Opening: Wheat—May 82 1-8c; July 82 1-4c. Corn—May 43 7-8c; July 41c. Oats—May 29 1-8c; July 28 7-8c. Pork—July $9.70. Lard—July $6.27 1-2. Ribs—July $5.77 1-2.

Live Stock.

Kansas City, May 7.—Cattle:—Receipts 400 head, shipments 1,000 head. The market for light steers was steady, heavy steers dull, weak and 10c lower; cows and feeders steady to strong. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $3 35@4 25 per cwt, cows and heifers at $2 00@3 75, stockers and feeders at $3 37 1-2@4 10.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head, shipments 1,100 head. The market was active and strong to 5c higher. Extreme range of prices $4 05@4 45 per cwt, the bulk at $4 35@4 40.

Sheep—Receipts 2,400 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market was dull and barely steady. Muttons at $5 40 per cwt.

New York, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head, including 46 cars for sale. The market was 10c per cwt lower. Sales of native steers at $3 90@5 00 per cwt, bulls and cows at $1 80@3 60. Dressed beef was steady at 6@8c per lb for native sides. Shipments to-day 380 beeves and 1,400 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 514 beeves and 8,658 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 514 head. The market was 1-4c per lb lower. Sales of veals at $4 00@6 00 per cwt, buttermilk calves at $3 00@3 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 6,000 head. The market was 1-4c per lb lower. Clipped sheep sold at $4 45@5 37 1-2 per cwt, unshorn do at $6 62-1 2@6 70, clipped lambs at $5 00@7 00, unshorn do at $7 75@7 80. Dressed mutton was dull at 9 1-2@11c per lb, and dressed lambs steady at 11@12 1-2c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,488 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $4 90@5 30 per cwt.

Buffalo, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 200 loads through, 1 load on sale. The market was steady. Extra steers at $4 25@4 40 per cwt, choice at $4 10@4 25, good fairly fat shipping steers at $3 95.

Hogs—Receipts 75 loads through, 20 loads on sale. The market was strong and 10@15c higher. Sales of heavy grades at $4 75@4 80 per cwt, packers and mediums at $4 80@4 85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 15 loads through, 42 loads on sale. The market was dull; feeling weaker. Extra fancy wool sheep at $5 90@6 20 per cwt, good to choice do at $5 50@5 75, fair to good at $4 75@5 40, good to extra native wool lambs at $7 10@7 25, fair to good do at $6 75@7 00.

Chicago, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 10,500 head, shipments 5,000 head. The market was slow but steady to lower. Sales of prime steers at $4 40@4 65 per cwt, good to choice at $4 00@4 25, others at $3 50@3 75, cows and heifers at $2 50@3 60.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head, shipments 8,000 head. The market was active and about steady. Sales of rough and common at $4 00@4 40 per cwt, mixed and packers at $4 45@4 60, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $4 55@4 65, light at $4 50@4 65.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000 head, shipments 35,00 head. The market was stronger. Sales of Texans at $4 35@5 25 per cwt, westerns at $5 15@6 20, prime lambs and yearlings at $6 50@6 90.

East Liberty, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts 800 head, shipments 1,200 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers at $4 75@5 00 per cwt, fair to good at $4 25@4 40, common to fair at $3 50@3 80, bulls, cows and stags at $2 50@3 50, fresh cows at $20 00@40 00 per head. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head, shipments 30,00 head. The market was fair. Sales of best Philadelphias at $4 75@4 85 per cwt, best Yorkers and mixed at $4 75@4 85, fair to good Yorkers at $4 75@4 85. Six cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 2,100 head, shipments 1,400 head. The market was steady at unchanged prices. Prime sheep at $5 00@5 25 per cwt, fair to good at $4 50@5 00, common to fair at $3 75@4 25, good to extra clipped lambs at $5 75@6 25, fair to good at $5 25@5 75.

Cotton.

St. Louis, May 7.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling at 7 1-16c. Receipts 300 bales, shipments 400 bales, stock 38,200 bales, sales 2,400 bales.

Memphis, May 7.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling selling at 7c. Receipts 294 bales, shipments 2,183 bales, stock 48,151 bales, sales 950 bales.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, May 7.—Steady at 30c.

Savannah, May 7.—Quiet at 29 1-2c.

Charleston, May 7.—Steady at 29c.

Dry Goods.

New York, May 7.—There were more buyers in the dry goods market and the inquiry for goods was more general, yet nothing of new importance transpired. The indications, however, were in favor of more activity in the near future. There is evidently neither haste nor speculation to be apprehended. At the same time the condition of the market is such that if a good southern and export demand should come on a scarcity of goods would be disclosed. There was a fair business in cotton flannels, wool flannels, dress goods and a few other specialties for the fall trade. The print cloth market was again higher, the price of standards being 3 1-8c. Flat fall cambrics are firm and selling at highest asking prices.

Boston Wool.

Boston, May 7.—The wool sales for the week amount to 3,213,000 pounds, largely foreign. Domestic wools were in light demand, but the market was steady. Ohio fleeces were in fair demand at 27 1-2@28c for XX and XX and above, and at 26 1-2@27c for X; Michigan X at 25c. Combing and delaine fleeces were dull and unchanged. In washed combing sales of one-quarter and three-eighths blood at 25@27c. Territory wools were quiet at 55@58c clean for fine, at 53@55c for fine medium, and at 50@53 for medium. Texas wool at 17@20c, Spring California wools 55c for clean down to 45c for defective. New wool sold at about 50c clean, or 17@18c in grease. Western and unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces were in steady demand at 17@24c. Fat sheep wool at 17@19c for fine, and at 24@26c for medium. Large sales of pulled wools to arrive at 30@40c for supers. Large sales of foreign carpet wools at previous prices.

Dun's Trade Review.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business has been much retarded throughout most of the western states by unusual and continued rains. The movement of products is thus delayed, though it is believed temporarily; collections are retarded; seeding in many quarters is interrupted, though, on the whole fairly advanced for the season, and distribution of goods is checked. A somewhat better tone appears at the south, and business at the east is fairly active for the season, although in some lines dull and depressed.

Money is everywhere abundant, in part because the demand is smaller than usual, but this is in a measure due to the unusual conservatism of the trade, buyers making many small purchases instead of larger purchases, and waiting more carefully for actual distribution.

In the dry goods and boot and shoe trade the orders at any one time have been in most branches moderate, but they have been repeated again and again until the volume of business is large. Shipments of boots and shoes from the east were 6 per cent behind last year for the earlier months of 1892, but have been rapidly catching up and are now but 1 per cent. less than last year to date.

Stocks of woolens throughout the country are believed to be unusually light, and while clothiers are slower than usual, having been occupied beyond the usual time with their spring trade, a great business is expected. Flannels are improving and the unprecedented distribution of dress goods helps the manufacturer.

Sales of wool this year at the three great markets have been 93 282,376 pounds, against 87,100,726 last year, a gain of 7 per cent.

Inquiry for cottons is large and improving, western stocks being small and trade in prints fair for the season.

The iron trade shows larger transactions but no better prices. There is a larger business in plates, though at demoralized prices. More inquiry is seen for rails.

Wheat met an expected reaction, selling off 4 1-2 and recovering 2 cents. Receipts and exports are both larger, but stocks in the country far exceed any probable demand. Corn has risen 2 1-2 cents with small sales and cats half a cent. Cotton is a sixteenth higher, though receipts and exports exceed last year's, because of sensational accounts of decrease in acreage. Pork products are a shade lower, and coffee weak at three-eighths decline. Receipts of cattle at Chicago in April were the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year's by 15 per cent. There has been large speculation in tin, but copper seems scarce for immediate delivery and lead is strong. Coal is dull though firm, but purchases of coal properties by the Pennsylvania enlarge the probable competition.

Exports for the week were a little less than last year and imports have been a little larger.

The business failures occurring through the country during the last seven days number 209, as compared with totals of 211 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 242.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT

Poultry—Chickens in demand at 12c per lb; old chickens, 10c per lb; ducks, spring, 12c per lb; geese 7@10c per lb; turkeys in good demand at 14c per lb.

Provisions—Pork mess $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 11c; 15 lbs average, 10c; 12 lbs and under, 10 1-2c. Shoulders, 7c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 10c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market was very strong.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 23@24c; gathered creams, 22@23c; fancy Ohio creamery, 22@23c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@24c; fancy dairy, 14@16.; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound.

Calves—Good demand at 5@5 1-2c per lb.

Hogs—Plenty and dull, 5 to 5 1-2c.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 20@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled [illegible]

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 20@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1 25@1 50 per bu; onions, $1 90@1 25 per bu; squash, $1 25@1 50 per doz; new cauliflower, $2 25@2 50 per doz; beets, 35c per bu; turnips, 25c per bu; new radishes, 30@35c per doz; new onions, 15@16c per doz; lettuce, 10@11c per lb; new beets, 75@1 00 per doz; new cucumbers, 90@1 00 per doz; new tomatoes, 75@1 00 per peck; Florida cabbage, $3 00@3 25 per crate; Mobile cabbage, $3 25@3 50 per crate; strawberries, 15@25c per quart.

Fruits—Oranges are steadily advancing; Florida shippers about done for this season. California is the principal stock in market now. California oranges, $2 50@3 25 per box; Florida oranges, higher, active; Russets $3 50@4 50 per box; Brights, $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons, $2 50@3 50. Apples, Baldwins, $3 25@3 50; pine apples now plenty $1 00@1 75 per doz.

Eggs—Market firm, 14@14 1-2c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $7 50. Lake Herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh and Frozen Fish—White, (upper lakes), 7 1-2c; Lake Erie, 9c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herrings, 3 1-2c; pike, fresh, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 8c; soft, 8c; sangers, 6c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 5-8c water white, 7 5-8c; Michigan prime white, 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; Indiana prime white, 6 5-8c; 6 5-8c; water white, 7 5-8c; lard oil, 56@60c; linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 43c. These figures are for barrels.

Turpentine—Dull at 40c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $5 00@7 00.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3 1-4c per lb; do screened, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3 1-2@4 1-4c; white Virginia, 4 1-2@5 1-2c.

Groceries—Coffee, common, 17c; ordinary, 18@18 1-2c; low fair, 19@19 1-2c; fair, 20 3-4@21c; prime, 21 1-2c; choice, 21 3-4@22c;

Hay—Choice timothy, $13 00@13 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $18 00; middlings, $20 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family, $5 50@6 00; winter patent, $5 50@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

10c per lb; new maple molasses, 80@90c per gallon.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 60 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 13@13 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 6@c per lb.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Cabot A, 6 1-4c; Sparlan A, 6c; Glenmore, 5c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Conset, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Allen's fancies, 5 1-4c; Allen's staples, 5c; American [illegible]; American indigos, 5 1-2c; A[illegible]gos, 9 1-2c; Arnold C indigo [illegible], Arnold Gold Seal, 9 1-2c; Berlin [illegible], 5 1-4c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5 1-2c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5 1-2c; Merrimack pinks, 6c; Merrimack tartan reds, 9 1-2c; Merrimac ereppones, 11 1-4c; Pacific fancies, 5 1-2c; Pacific mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson mournings, 5 1-2c; Simpson silver greys, 5 1-2c; Simpson zephyrs, 5 1-2c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6 1-2c, oil green, black and orange, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5 1-2c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C 10 1-2c; Criterion cloth, 10 1-2c; Everett classics, 8c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8 1-2c; Renfrew novelties, 10 1-2c.

Bleached Sheetings—Fitchville, 7c; Roseland, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8 1-4c; Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, ser B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c, Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7 3-4c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit 4-4, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Ellersalie Cambric, 8 3-4c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 20c, Boston 10-4, 22 1-2c; Newmarket, 42-inch, 9 1-2c; Newmarket, 45-inch, 10 1-2c; Pepperell 6-4, 18c.

Cambrics—Cambria A 1, 5 3-4c; good value, 5 1-2c; newmarket B, 5 1-4c; H. H. G. G., 5 1-2c; kid cambrics, 3 3-4c; XXXXX Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-2c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Norwood XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence L L, 5 1-4c; Indian Queen, 5c; Diamond S, 5 1-4c; Household L L, 5 1-4c; Windsor H, 4 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-2c; Elberon L L, 5 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Constitution 9-8, 7 1-2c; Lawrence 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 5 3-4c; New Market B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 3-4c; Household O G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 8 1-4c; Wassue, 5 3-4c; Tennis, 4c; Boston, 9-4, 18 1-2c; Boston 10-4, 20 1-2c; Columbian Tower sheeting, 6 1-4c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 11 1-2c; York fancy denims, 12 1-2c; Everett, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, 8-ounce, 15c; Arizona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12 1-2c; York fancies, 12 1-2c.

Yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24 1-2c; Java, 27@30c; Mochas, 28@29c; market strong. Sugars, strong; cutloaf, 5 5-8c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4 5-8c; confectioners' A, 4.56c; mould A, 4 2-4c; off A, 4.18@4.44c; extra C, 3.94@4 1-8c; yellow, 3.81@3 7-8c. Demand fairly active for all grades.

Larger Building. Our growing business reextend our store to Water have made contract to quires more room, so we street. We are going to rearrange our store, and must reduce stock. All kinds of furniture marked in plain figures at big discount prices.

STOLBERG & PARKS.

The Orchestra Grand.

Do not fail to hear the self-playing Symphony, which will be used at the First Baptist church concert, Wednesday evening, May 18. It contains fourteen full sets of reeds, which enables the player to produce orchestral effects which are perfectly surprising in their totality.

ALL MUSIC FOR THE SELF-PLAYING SYMPHONY IS EXPRESSION MARKED.

C. J. Woolley & Co., 311 Superior street, sole agents.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BEREA.

Berea, O., May 7.—This morning Geo. Johnson conductor on the quarry branch of the Big Four railway, fell between the cars of his train and received injuries which will result fatally. Four cars passed over him. He is a highly respected gentleman, a member of the Congregational church, and noble grand of the I. O. O. F. lodge here.

MADAME LOTHROP.

Late of New York, Ladies' Hair Dresser. Special attention given to cutting children's hair. 306 Summit street, next to Woman's Exchange.

First-class goods, honest prices and a cordial welcome to all Could you ask for more?

HARRY E. DEWEY,
414 Adams St.,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A Child

Can play the finest music ever written as well and with as good expression as the finest musician or orchestra, on the

Symphony.

Call and hear them at C. J. Woolley & Co.'s, 311 Superior street, Toledo, O.

Are you proud of your city? If so, show it. Base Ball advertises it.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Get good gasoline which will not smoke or smell by telephoning 761. W. C. Tate.

Oh, raitz! what a chief of police they've got in Toledo now!—Bowling Green Sentinel.

Hibernians meet in New Orleans on the 10th. Toledo branches will have a delegate.

During the month of May is a good time to chew Sweet Grape Plug. The flavor is fine.

While the Pirates play ball the cranks will sit on the bleachers and chew "Indian Brand" finecut.

Flowers and designs for weddings and funerals, also for bedding plants. Go to Schramm's greenhouse, 1315 Cherry st.

Wallace W. Ridgeway applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from his wife, Mary M. Ridgeway, charging adultery.

Edwar J. Moser filed action in common pleas court to-day against Ida E. Miller and J. P. Miller to recover $180 and foreclose a mortgage.

At the meeting of the building committee at St. Patrick's church, last night, award for the erection of the columns was made to Eckhardt Bros.

It does not pay to buy one of those experimental gasoline stoves. Get one of Tate which has been tried and tested. Call at 134 Superior street and see them in operation.

Progressiv e Spiritnalists will hold a meeting at G. A. R. hall, corner Adams and Ontario streets, at 7:30 Sunday evening, May 8. Subjects for the lecture will be taken from the audience. Seats free.

The enterprising granite and marble firm, Eckhardt Bros., of this city, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the grand columns for St. Patrick's church, they being the lowest bidders.

As one of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express wagons was going out Monroe street, near Superior, this morning the horse, in crossing the tracks, stepped on a charged wire, causing the animal to fall. A shaft of the wagon was broken as a result.

The annual inspection of Forest City commandery, K. T., No. 40, of Cleveland, by Eminent Sir Barton Smith, eminent grand junior warden, of Toledo, took place last night. The order of temple was conferred.

Mr. Anton Bueschen, who buys and sells more good horses than any dealer in this part of the country, has now on hand at his stables, 409 Floyd street, some of the finest animals ever brought to Toledo. Call and see them.

Prof. G. F. Wright will pay his respects to the Pastors' union next Monday morning, and it is hoped that he will occupy the hour in presenting his discussion of the just limits of Biblical criticism which he recently gave before the Boston Pastors' union.

The contest for local oil inspector will open up in earnest now that the chiefs have been appointed. There are several candidates. It is believed that Mr. N. D. Cochran can secure the berth if he wants it, since the Sherman men are in the saddle.

Next Friday night Mr. H. E. King will talk to the Junior department of the Y. M. C. A. on the topic "How to Enjoy Life Everywhere." Plans are being formulated for summer recreations and outings for the boys, which will give variety in the way of entertainment.

Tom Underwood, who keeps a barber shop on Canton avenue, got into an altercation with his wife about noon to-day, and started after her with a razor. The wife hit Tom on the head with a washbowl and floored him. He got up and left. Both were cut about the fingers in the scrimmage.

Rev. Charles Scadding's invitation to Toledo commandery of Knights Templar to participate in the festival of the Ascension on the 26th inst, at Trinity church, was accepted, at the meeting last night. The order of the Red Cross was also conferred at last night's conclave.

A man by the name of Engler while driving a brick wagon on Nebraska avenue was thrown to the ground this morning by the horses taking fright. He received painful cuts about the head. He was taken to his home, 447 Tecumseh street, and his wounds were sewed up. His injuries were not serious.

Rev. R. J. Thompson, of Lima, O., will address the young men in Association hall at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There will be quartet singing. Every young man will receive a hearty welcome. The meeting for boys at 3 o'clock will be addressed by Mr. A. H. Martin on the subject of "Beginnings," and all the boys are wanted at this meeting.

Another veteran has passed away—Willis Pregizer, of Company E, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteers. He entered December 10,1861, and was discharged July 3, 1865, at Fortress Monroe, Va. He was born in Toledo, July 21, 1841, and died at Wauseon, O. The name will be familiar to old settlers, as the father of Willis Pregizer, who was marshal of Toledo in 1850. Willis was in 33 engagements in the late rebellion.

TOLEDO vs. OMAHA, TO-MORROW! Game Called at 3.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Painesville, O., May 7.—The grand jury returned a true bill against Charles Koss for murder in the first degree. Koss is the man who rowed Justice C. E. Graham across the river from Fairport to Richmond about five weeks ago. On landing Koss called for help, and stated that Graham had fallen into the river on the Fairport side, but on search the dead body of Graham was found on the Richmond side near the place where Koss' boat landed. The head was bruised and wounded, and foul play was suspected. The incident occurred at 10 o'clock at night.

BOY SENT TO THE PEN.

Van Wert, O., May 7.—Orla Myres, a 17-year old boy of this city, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and larceny and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

No Sham Sale. On account of extending our store to Water street, we will sell all kinds of furniture and curtains at closing off prices. Come in and see. Watch our windows.

STOLBERG & PARKS.

I. O. O. F.

Excursion to Cleveland, Ohio. Tuesday, May 17.

Over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. Leave Toledo 7:15 a. m. Rate, $2.00. For full information inquire of members of Grand Canton No. 3, or agents Wheeling & Lake Erie railway.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HAVE THEM DYED.

All kinds of silk and woolen garments cleaned, dyed and repaired in a first-class manner at the

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS,
422 Summit st., bet. Adams and Oak.

Lang & Berger, 613 Cherry st., have a fine line of fancy groceries, cheese, herring, and canned goods. Give them a call.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

When you want them go where you have a large stock to select from. At the Toledo Floral Co.'s, 2580 Monroe st., you get everything at reasonable prices.

LADIES, ATTENTION.

Of course you want flowers and plants, and are no doubt desirous of going to the best place for them. Joe G. Gartner has a fine line of bedding plants, and makes floral designs for parties and funerals. Prices reasonable. 'Phone 733-3, or call at 2476 Cherry street.

DIED.

WRIGHT—Thursday night, May 5, 1892, at 11:55 p. m., Frank Wright, at the residence, 1701 Canton avenue, aged 55 years.

Funeral from the Methodist church on Erie street, Monday at 2 p. m., and interment at Woodlawn cemetery. All friends are invited.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Ralph K. Paige Sentenced at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., May 7.—(Special)—Judge Hamilton, after reviewing the crime of Ralph K. Paige, and delivering a long lecture, said:

"The law is wide in its discretion. The minimum sentence for this offesne is one year, and the maximum 20 years. While I sympathize with your family and yourself, the public interest demands a sentence of due deliberation. It is the judgment of this court that you be taken hence to the county jail and from there to the penitentiary, where you will remain at hard labor for a period of 10 years. It is no part of this sentence that you be confined in the dungeons of the prison."

The bank cashier stood for a moment with his eyes riveted on the judge. He then turned and walked toward his wife and daughter, but they did not speak.

While Captain Burrows was making the appeal in his behalf, however, his feelings gave way and he shed tears freely. Mrs. and Miss Paige seemed benumbed.

Whe Sheriff Ryan touched the prisoner on the shoulder he followed him mechanically down the back stairway into the jail. His wife and daughter accompanied him and were admitted to his cell, where they remained the rest of the afternoon.

Paige will not be taken to the penitentiary for a few days.

COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Canton, O., May 7.—The trial of Past President Ada F. Clarke, of the Ohio Woman's Relief corps, will be held here May 17 in Commercial hall. Mrs. Clarke says she has no fears of the result of the trial, but courts the fullest investigation of the charges that she misappropriated the corps' money and expects vindication.

It will pay you to examine into the merits of our Seamless Tube Lawn Hose.
TOLEDO RUBBER CO.

THE GIRL HAD THE MOST NERVE.

Alliance, O., May 7.—An elopement planned by Hattie, 16-year old adopted daughter of Dr. P. Welker, and Frank Fuhr, aged 15, has failed of execution. The youthful elopers left this city early last evening and started north, walking along the C. & P. railroad tracks. When in the country a short distance, Frank deserted his female companion and returned home. Hattie continued her lonely journey until she arrived at Limaville, where she was found in a barn by Marshal McFarland of this city, early this morning and brought home.

SUDDEN DEATH AT OBERLIN.

Oberlin, O., May 7.—Miss Stella McMillen, a very prominent young lady, died very suddenly here from the effects of the grip. She was a daughter of Dr. McMillen, formerly a physician here.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

St. Marys, O., May 7.—(Special)—Ed Burton, employed at Scalder's carriage shops, miraculously escaped a horrible death this morning by being caught by a mass of iron weighing five tons. He was terribly bruised, and saved himself by jumping aside or he would have been crushed to death.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Lima, O., May 7.—Mrs. George Allen, aged 17, asks for a divorce on the ground of desertion. The couple only lived together three months, when George left. One child was born of the union.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM THE RETAIL mercantile business a half interest in a profitable grocery store is offered, with the benefit of the remaining partner's experience; less than $2,000 required. J. A. Thome, Marysville, Ohio. 6may3

FOR SALE—WYEK'S HOTEL—ON ACcount of my health I will sell the furniture and fixtures in this house at bottom prices for cash. I wish to close the bargain and deal by the 20th of May. Peter Wyek. 6may12

FOR SALE—A SALOON AND BOARDING house for sale in a very good locality, No. 42 Market Space; going out of business on account of sickness. 6may12p

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG STORE IN Toledo; nice clean stock; will invoice about $1,600; will sell at a bargain; good reasons for selling; store established 15 years. Address I. 1, care Bee. 6may6p

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER, at once, 514 Clinton street, Defiance, O.; steady job. G. A. Martin. 6may6

WANTED—DRESSMAKING AND ALSO plain sewing. Please call at 28 Ontario. 126

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER Fifth and Cherry streets, East Toled

IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO.

A • FEAST • OF • BARGAINS • IN • CHILDREN'S • SUITS!

Cleaning Up Sale of Odds and Ends and Broken Lots. We shall offer next week the following lots of Children's or Boy's Short Pant Suits, sizes running from 4 to 14 years, at the following unprecedented Low Prices. Mothers, Fathers and Guardians, you, and you whoever you may be that has a boy to clothe, should read this carefully, make a note of it, or bring the "ad." to the store with you and ask to see some of the Wonderful Bargains we shall offer this week in Boys' and Children's Suits. You never saw their equal before---at the price---and may never look upon their like again.

THEY ARE THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED. READ CAREFULLY AND MAKE A NOTE OF 'EM.

Do You Know Enough to Come In When it Rains?

—o—

If you do, you will also know enough to come to us for your Collars and Cuffs at these prices:

WE SELL

All 25c collars at 18c each, or 2 for 35c.
All 20c collars for 15c each, or 2 for 25c.
All 15c collars at 10c each, or 3 for 25c.
All 40c cuffs at 30c a pair, or 2 pairs for 55c.
All 25c cuffs at 18c a pair, or 2 pairs for 35c.

E. & W. goods are not included, as we are under contract not to sell at less than regular prices.

98c. FIRST LOT.

Of these rare bargains, will be over 100 Boys' Suits at nominal price of

PER **98cts.** SUIT

These suits are a lot of odds and ends which we have culled from the stock that have been selling from $2 to $2.50 per suit. We have sold hundreds of 'em at these prices, but we have started in to clean up all odds and ends, and shall let 'em go now at 98c per suit.

$1.98 SECOND LOT.

More than 250 Boys' Suits, assorted styles and patterns.

PER **$1.98** SUIT

We want you to understand distinctly that cost or value is not to be considered in this sale. You all know that when we start in to give you bargains

WE DO IT.

This is no idle talk, but a bona fide clearing up sale.

$2.98 THIRD LOT.

More than 300 Boys' Suits, choice and pretty styles,

PER **$2.98** SUIT

There is not a suit in the lot that you can equal for less than $4, and many of 'em are worth $5. These suits, many of 'em, are Black Cheviots, Blue Flannels, neat Tweeds, strong Cassimeres, and they are worth $4, $4.50 and $5 per suit.

$3.98 FOURTH LOT.

We have about 150 Boys' Suits in Fine Worsteds and Tweeds, at

PER **$3.98** SUIT

These suits have been selling all season for $4.75, $5 and $5.50, and were guaranteed the lowest prices in the city then, but we have started in to close 'em out, and shall sell them at the low price of $3.98 per suit.

$4.98 FIFTH LOT.

Fine variety of Boys' Suits, new and pretty effects.

PER **$4.98** SUIT

Made up in the very latest and best styles. Made from durable and honest fabrics, and each and every suit worth $6, $7 and 7.50. Bring in your boys; let us fit 'em out, and you will be agreeably surprised with the good results.

$5.98 SIXTH LOT.

More than 200 Boys' Suits. Many choice and exclusive styles.

PER **$5.98** SUIT

Not a suit among the lot has sold for less than $7, and many of 'em at $7.50 and $8; but we will give you choice of any of the lot for $5.98. Now is the time to break away from long price and long time houses and buy from us.

Take heed of this and save your Cash when you buy your new Spring Hat.

$2.48.

We have just received a shipment of Hats containing all the NEWEST and BEST shades in Light Colored Hats, which we shall sell at

$2.48.

These Hats are regular $3.50 values, but we are after your trade, so let 'em go for $2.48.

WE ARE HAVING

The Biggest Trade This Spring

We ever had, and we shall try mighty hard to make it still better.

JOHN N. MOCKETT,

213-215-217 Summit Street.

A BASE BALL AND BAT GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY SUIT!
WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY!

TOLEDO'S :: POPULAR :: STORE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Here all kinds, classes and conditions of men are made to feel at home.

CITY NEWS

An exchange of pulpits takes place with several of Toledo's pastors to-morrow.

Meeting in the interest of the Young Women's Christian association to-morrow evening at the First Congregational church.

Fine diamonds at M. Judd's.

Rev. W. H. Sloan talks on "Why am I a Baptist?" at the Bartlett Street Disciple church to-morrow night.

St. Stephen's Lutheran church has secured a pastor. Rev. J. W. Myers will begin his work to-morrow.

Ask for Seyfang's New Process bread.

Wanted—Experienced saleslady at once. One that can speak both English and German. Flory & Baker, East Toledo.

Auditor Pheatt has prepared the ordinances for bonds recently authorized, and they will be dropped into the hopper on Monday night.

French clocks at M. Judd's.

Arrangements are progressing favorably for the meeting of the United Commercial Travelers' association in Toledo at the close of the month.

Several excursions are advertised to come to Toledo to-morrow to witness the ball game, while excursions will go from here to Dayton and Detroit.

Gold and silver watches at Judd's.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, East Toledo, will give a basket auction and social Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Admission free.

The Mirabillia cigar is a clear Havana filler that sells for a nickel. Adolph Feiss & Co., sole agents.

Prof. Wright, who delivers the University extension lecture to-night, will occupy the pulpit at St. Pall's M. E. church, to-morrow evening. As is well known, he is an instructive and entertaining speaker.

The Burns Curling club met at their rooms on Water street last evening and an interesting game was played, which resulted in victory for Rike's blacks over Winfred's reds, by a score of 21 to 16.

Edson Allen—lots for sale. See want column.

About 11 o'clock last night a trolly wire broke at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets, and for a short time there was a beautiful display of fireworks. Cars were blockaded until the break could be repaired.

Send lace curtains to the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Robert Young, of Kenton, arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Latimer, had his hearing before Commissioner Hall and was bound over to the United States court in the sum of $100.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middlepor
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

PORTLAND AND RETURN.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit at points in the vicinity of or at Portland in May during the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Portland and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 9 to 14 inclusive, limited to 90 days from date of sale.

For any additional information apply to your nearest ticket agent.

Our Great Sacrifice Repair Sale | Is now in full blast, and hundreds who have bought goods testify to the low prices. The goods must be sold.
J. J. FREEMAN, Jeweler, 313 Summit street.

For silverware and jewelry—Cawood.

ONLY ONE FARE TO PORTLAND AND RETURN.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Portland and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 8 to 14, inclusive, limited to 90 days from date of sale.

For any additional information apply to your nearest ticket agent.

Freeman Freeman Freeman
Great Repair sale,
313 Summit street.

All fixed up nice in our new store—splendid light to show the beautiful new goods for wedding and birthday gifts.
W. E. CAWOOD, Jeweler.

TOLEDO GOLD CURE INSTITUTE

Continues To Be Prosperous and Merits the Earnest Support of the W. C. T. U. and All Citizens Interested in Seeing Men Delivered from the Curse of Intemperance.

A recent graduate leaves the following testimonial, which he permits to be published:

In the interest of my fellowmen afflicted with the disease or habit, as you are pleased to call it, of alcoholism, I wish to state that for eighteen years I have been a physical wreck because of drunkenness, and had absolutely no will power to resist the temptation to drink. Through the earnest solicitation of friends I was induced to come to Toledo and try the Gold Cure, which I was informed was being successfully administered by competent physicians, viz.: F. R. Boyd, A. M., M. D.; W. A. Jones, M. D.; A. E. Karsner, M. D. April 6th I arrived at the Institute in a condition so intoxicated as to need a constant attendant, and I continued treating myself to all the whisky I could hold for four days after my arrival. At the end of the fourth day my system rebelled against the whisky and my appetite for the accursed stuff left me as if by magic, and to-day I am a free man, relieved and cured from all desire for stimulating or intoxicating drinks, and I leave the Institute in perfect health, having gained fourteen pounds since I began treatment. I have suffered no inconvenience at any time because of the treatment, which is scientifically administered without danger or discomfort. The numerous patients with whom I have frequently met all bear testimony to the fact that they are feeling first rate and so far as I know not one who has been under regular treatment for one week has any desire for whisky, wine or beer.

My object in giving this testimonial is not to parade my shame before the public, but to aid in removing the skepticism and doubt that exists in the minds of many who are afflicted with the curse of intemperance, and urge them to delay no longer, but to begin a course of treatment at once and feel assured that a cure is certain. I will cheerfully correspond with any one desiring information respecting the treatment. My address is

GEO. W. TOLAN,
Van Wert, Ohio.

IN THE PROCESSION.

Mr. F. Gradolph, who for 35 years has been doing a wholesale and retail confectionery and fruit business on Summit street, near Jefferson, finds it necessary to make some improvements and changes in business, in order to keep up with the procession in this world of progress.

For this reason, and also from the fact that his business has increased to such an extent that it required more room, he has leased the premises at 124 Summit street (nearly opposite the old place), for a term of 10 years, where all his old friends and patrons can call and be assured of a hearty welcome.

Mr. Gradolph has spent a great deal of money and time in fixing up his new place and to the Bee it seems that the money had been well spent, for he, with his large experience in his line of business, has made many improvements that will draw new people to his place—his confectionery and lunch rooms, together with a ladies' and gents' dining parlor, will be furnished with everything that his well-stocked kitchen can produce to satisfy the appetites of his customers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At Portland, May, 1892.

For the accommodation of those desiring to visit at points in the vicinity of, or at Portland, during May, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 9 to 14, inclusive, limited to 90 days from day of sale.

ONE CENT A MILE.

Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad to the state encampment of the G. A. R., at Piqua, O., May 10 to 12, inclusive. Tickets will be good going May 9 and 10, and be good returning until May 14, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale at and good from all stations on the C., H. & D. in Ohio.

THAT EXCURSION

To Dayton leaves the Hocking Valley depot, Summit street, Tuesday, May 10, at 7 o'clock a. m. Tickets 2.00, round trip, good for three days. On sale by the committee at the depot on morning of excursion.

Wedding gifts at Cawood's new store, next Neuhausel Bros'.

CORDAGE TRUST.

A Resolution Introduced to Look Into Its Affairs.

Washington, May 7.—Mr. Scott, of Illinois, has introduced in the house a resolution with a preamble setting forth that the law of July 2, 1890, was enacted to protect trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies, and it is alleged that the National Cordage company is operated as a trust to monopolize the trade.

The attorney general is requested to inform the house if he has any information on this subject that would authorize him to proceed against the alleged trust and if so, to communicate it to the house if not incompatible with the public interest.

If you are melancholy or down with the blues you need Simmons Liver Regulator.

MOWBRAY ACQUITTED.

London, May 7.—Mowbray, the tailor, and Nicholl, the journalist, indicted for inciting to murder Home Secretary Matthews and Justice Hawkins, were tried and Nicholl was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor. Mowbray was acquitted.

AN EVENING IN THE HOLY LAND.

Miss Kittie Baker has consented to read a paper on "A Month in Palestine and Syria," in the chapel of the First Baptist church, on Friday evening, May 13. The friends of Miss Irene Fuller will be pleased to learn that she will render a few vocal selections during the evening. The admission fee of 50 cents will be used in aid of the Sunday school piano fund.

Now is the time to buy, as everything in the store is being sacrificed. We must get the goods out of the way for repairing the store. J. J. FREEMAN,
313 Summit street.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

SECOND-HAND

Bicycles of all makes, at all prices. Great bargains.
COLTON & HICKOX,
326 Summit Street.

Wedding and social parties supplied with ice cream, candies and fine cakes to order, at L. H. MEINERT'S.

Recollect I am selling Wall Paper at cost on account of removal.
L. HŒRR, 309 Summit St.

"Parasols."

We are showing a magnificent variety of rich novelties in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. All manner of handles, elegant coverings in black and colors, plain, ruffled, lace and fringe, &c., &c.

"Carpets and Curtains."

We are pleased to note the most extraordinary success in these departments. Our facilities have been largely increased. New goods are arriving constantly to meet the increased demands. Look through these departments and make comparison.

"Wash Dress Goods."

New arrivals in French Ginghams, Satines, Organdies, Tennis Suitings, Outing Cloths, Brandenburgs in all the varieties of the season. New and Fresh Goods at Popular Prices.

New Arrivals in "Black Goods."

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

Steadman

COLLEGE
Cor. Summit and Adams Sts.
PHONE 1246.

A FATHER TESTIFIES.

DEPARTMENTS.
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHIC, PENMANSHIP ENGLISH AND TYPE-WRITING.

"Merit deserves recognition and an obligation acknowledgment. I desire to thank you and your corps of teachers for the rapid advancement made by my son in his studies during the past year. The interest he has all the while shown in his work proves to me your methods are the very best; and his progress, that your school cannot be excelled. DR. CALVIN H. REED."
For circulars address A. H. Steadman.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. Sells Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Municipal Bonds bought and sold. Money Loaned on First Mortgage.

James Secor, Pres. Leander Burdick, Cashier.

THERE IS MONEY IN ADRIAN FOR YOU

Property values in the City of Adrian have increased more than 25 per cent. during the past four months. More transfers of property have been made since the first day of January, 1892, than during the entire year of 1891. More contracts have been let for building than during any one year in the history of the city. And this is only the beginning of a movement which will make Adrian one of the foremost cities of the state within a very short time. It is the result of the work of the Improvement Company—not a private corporation organized for the purpose of reaping the lion's share of such an enterprise, but a Company of Citizens, composed of more than 300 stockholders, whose sole object is to advance the industrial and commercial welfare of the City of Adrian. This Company was organized in August, 1891, with a capital stock of $100,000. Since that time they have secured about 260 acres of the finest land within the limits of the city, both for residence and manufacturing purposes. Forty-five acres of this has been set aside for manufacturing sites, easily accessible to two great competing lines of railroad; the remainder has been platted into residence lots, 50x125 feet in size. These lots are all less than one mile from the business center of a city of 10,000 inhabitants, which is the best evidence of their value. Many of them are already worth from $200 to $300 each. Fifty lots are directly along the line of the Electric Belt Railway, eight blocks from the corner of Main and Maumee sts., the business center. A plat of 300 lots lies a distance of three blocks from the Electric Street Car Line, and will be almost wholly built up during the present year. They are fast increasing in value. Seventeen lots were sold in this vicinity a month ago at private sale at $210 each. Another plat of 325 lots, 48 of which front on South Main street, the most desirable residence street in the City of Adrian, at a point only six blocks from the business center, is a part of the Company's property. All these lots are valuable now. But they will rapidly increase in value during the year. Three new factories will be built, which will bring to Adrian 300 additional families during the summer. On Wednesday, May 18, the Improvement Company will offer for sale 1,200 of their lots, including two good residences, worth $800 and $1,500, and a fine training stable and grounds worth $2,000, all at the uniform price of $150,—$10 to be paid on day of sale, and the balance in monthly installments of $10. Four months from the date of sale a grand distribution or allotment will take place, by drawing, when to each purchaser is assigned one of the lots sold. Every dollar realized from this sale will be used in making street and other improvements, and in building up manufacturing industries in the City of Adrian. Every purchase will prove a grand investment. Write your Adrian friends for particulars, and if satisfactory, send them $10 to invest for you on the 18th day of May, or send direct to the Improvement Company. Half fare for the round trip, tickets good to return May 19.

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THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1892.

THE WEST COAST

San Francisco Fighting a Railroad.

The Southern Pacific a Great Monopoly,

And it Practically Controls the State.

Determined Efforts to Secure a Competing Line

Being Made by the Capitalists of the Golden Gate—Millions of Dollars Involved on Both Sides.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—The railway situation on the Pacific slope is today in all commerical circles the one engrossing question in this city, and the community seems even to have abandoned talking about earthquakes. The more the situation is discussed the greater becomes the fact that as things stand, the metropolis of the Golden Gate is hemmed in by one corporation. It is at the mercy of the Southern Pacific company, which controls north, east and southern lines. Every pound of freight and every traveler to or from the metropolis must pay tribute to this colossal corporation.

Numerous efforts have been made in the past to shake off the commercial shackles. All resulted not only in failure, but disaster to such of the participants as were engaged in trade beyond the city. Of late, however, merchants and capitalists have been drawn together by the organization of a freight bureau. Independence and unity are gradually displacing fear. Vigorous efforts are now being made to secure a competing line, $3,000,000 having been subscribed for that purpose.

The project will meet with tremendous opposition, as the present company occupies almost every inlet to the city, possesses unlimited means, and practically controls both the law-making and law-enforcing powers. The projectors possess sufficient means to make a fight. Thirty wealthy persons are interested and have declared that the matter will not be allowed to languish. Their names are sufficient evidence that the enterprise is genuine. The lowest subscription was for $50,000.

It is not the intention to sell any stock whatever. About $15,000,000 in bonds will be raised, and there never has been any fear that there will be any trouble in placing these bonds, because the assurance has already been given that the total amount will be taken in the city. One reason for putting up so much cash is to be certain of placing the bonds at par.

An engineer has been engaged, and is even now in the field preparing data for a preliminary report. So much has been said about the Donahoe road some day passing into the hands of an eastern road, that inquiry is made as to whether or not the proposed line to Salt Lake will not absorb the Donahoe system.

It is said that for weeks an examination of the books of the Donahoe system has been in progress in the interest of the persons concerned in the Salt Lake proposition. Hints have been dropped that the road will come into San Francisco by a ferry, which lends color to the belief that Tiberon will be the terminal.

It is said several eastern roads have positively asserted that, when it is once established beyond a doubt that the proposed road across the Sierras will actually be built, they will immediately begin to extend their roads to Salt Lake and will be there in time to meet the San Francisco road.

It is not denied that the men who are putting their money into this venture have agreed not to sell or enter into any traffic agreement with any competing line for a period of at least 10 years from the time the road is completed.

It is claimed a road can be built through the Beckworth pass at a low cost, and such a road would traverse a country which from the start would yield an excellent local traffic.

IN OKLAHOMA.

What an Eastern Man Must Content Himself with There.

The west is always full of hope to the old man, as well as to the young one, and the temptation to "own your home" and to gain 160 acres of land for the asking is very great, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. But the eastern man should consider the question very carefully. There is facing the passenger who arrives on the New York train at Sedalia a large black and white sign on which some philanthropist has had painted: "Go East, young man, go East." One might write pages and not tell more than that sign does, when one considers where it is placed and for what purpose it is placed there.

A man in Oklahoma City, when the day's work is done, has before him a prospect of broad clayey streets, muddy after rain, bristling with dust after a drought, with the sun setting at one end of them into the prairie. He can go to his cottage and talk cattle to strangers and real estate to citizens, or he can join a lodge money at faro, or he can sit in one of the hotels, which are the clubs of the city, or to the "Turf," where he can lose some yet, and the society that eh is willing his and talk real estate there.

Once or twice a week a "show" makes a one-night stand at the opera house. The schools are not good for his children as yet, and the society that h eis willing his wife should enjoy is limited. On Sunday he goes to church and eats a large dinner in the middel of the day, and walks up to the top of hte hill to look over the prairie where he and many others would like to build, but which must remain empty until the 12 different disputants for each holding have stopped appealing to higher courts. This is actually the case, and the reason the city has not spread as others around have done.

As the Romans shortened their swords to extend their boundaries, so the people of Oklahoma City might cut down some of their higher courts and increase their's. I have given this sketch of Oklahoma City as it impressed itself on me, because I think any man who can afford a hall bedroom and a gas stove in New York city, is better off than he would be as the owner of 160 acres on the prairie, or in one of these small so-called cities.

TASTE AND FALSE TEETH.

It does not seem that the presence of false teeth in the mouth would affect the sense of the taste, but some persons who have used them say that their power is greatly impaired by their presence, that they cannot taste half as well as they could before they began the use of plates. It is reasonable that it should be so, for the false palate covers the roof of the mouth and thus deprives the user of a great deal of his tasting surface. At least one-half the tasting is done with the palate, and when this is covered it stands to reason that the faculty of taste must be materially impaired.

No bank failure has occurred in China for 900 years. For a failure the officers must lose their heads.

MURDERS FOUR LANGUAGES.

Strange Affliction of a Negro Boy Resulting from Miscellaneous Associations.

Brenham, Tex., May 7.—A curious specimen of linguist lives six miles east of Brenham. He is Henry Williams, a 7-year-old negro boy, as bright and quick-witted as any child of his age, but he speaks a language of his own, or, rather, a mixture of languages. He has grown up from a baby in the settlement, which is composed of Poles, Bohemians and Germans, with a thin sprinkling of Americans. The children of these different nationalities have played together and learned words from each otehr until all of them mix their mother tongues more or less, but Henry has surpassed them all. His own mother can't understand half he says, and a stranger is at sea in his company, for he speaks a combination of Bohemian, German, Polish and English, with the odd negro accent and inaccuracies. H's home is not directly on the main thoroughfare, but off on a gin or third-class road, and Henry is always on hand when he sees a wagon or vehicle of any sort coming down the lane to open the gates in hopes a nickel may be given him for his courtesy. He gets more nickels, however, for his linguistic feats than for accommodation in the opening of gates, for his attainments are known to most of the neighbors, and they nearly alyaws stop a while to engage him in conversation—not that they are any the wiser from his talk, but simply to hear the awful gibberish of which he is the original and only master.

A LOST MINE.

Tradition says a very rich mine was discovered somewhere near Salt Lake twenty-five years ago by a Mormon, and for some reason Brigham Young forbade the prospector to work the mine or make its whereabout known. Just before dying the man indicated the direction in which the mine lay, but hundreds of miners have vainly sought the treasure.

A SHERIFF'S BIG SPREE

He Had Never Seen the City,

And He Painted the Town a Bright Scarlet with the Peo ple's Money.

Texarkana, Ark., May 7.—J. C. Hollins, of Searcy county, Arkansas, was brought here and lodged in the county jail on the Arkansas side this week on a charge of grand larceny. An interesting story is connected with the arrest of Hollins.

Two years ago, by some unexplained accident, A. H. Luna, whom subsequent events proved to possess a most appropriate name, was elected sheriff of Searcy county, and by virtue of that office also became tax collector of his county. Searcy is an out-of-the-way county, remote from railroads, and Luna is greener than the proverbial newly landed Irishman.

He had never seen anything of the world, had never, it is said, been in any large town, or been 100 miles from home, but had all the while lived in the backwoods, literally growing up with the pine trees and sage brush.

About two weeks ago, having collected the major part of last year's taxes, and having in his possession about $4,000, the sheriff, who is a good and true republican, concluded to go to Texarkana and view some of the sights of civilization.

His Very First Journey.

Accompanied by a good republican friend, J. C. Hollins, he duly reached here about ten days ago, bent on seeing the elephant. Upon their arrival Luna and his friend, Hollins, first called on the police officers showed their credentials, asked for a little latitude, which was promised them, and then proceeded to turn themselves loose in truly western style.

In the first saloon they entered they found ex-Judge Martin Foster on watch behind the bar. Foster is good nature itself, and readily gave the rural pair all the information they desired concerning the town "tiger" and they reciprocated by patronizing the bar with prodigal liberality.

Champagne, lager beer, whisky straight and all imaginable mixed drinks followed each other in rapid succession. As Luna and his friend were desirous of learning everything about a saloon, they were soon in a gloriously happy condition, and concluded to "buck the tiger," i. e., play faro. Twelve hundred dollars were dropped at this harmless game in about twenty minutes, and then a visit to the demi-monde was suggested and made. Their cash flew recklessly, and wine and beer were punished at an alarming rate.

Three Days' Hilarity.

About three days were spent in these styles of amusement and education getting before the couple concluded to go home. When they at last started Luna was so drunk that he had to be helped on the train, and Hollins was in but little better condition. The latter, however, had some reason left; but Luna was happily oblivious of everything.

At Little Rock they left the train and were met by friends in search of them, including some of the sheriff's bondsmen. A hurried investigation showed that the state's money, collected from taxpayers by Luna, was missing, and, as he could give no account of it, the supposition prevailed that he had been robbed. Suspicion fell upon Hollins. The latter denied the charge, but subsquently, when pressed, gave up a little over $900, which he admitted was a portion of the missing money.

The sheriff was at once disqualified from collecting any more taxes, though he is still permitted to hold the sheriff's office. It is known that he spent a very large amount of money here, it is not thought less than $2,000.

Those who watched the actions of the men here do not think Luna left here with more than $1,000, and do not think Hollins took any other money than that which he gave up. It is not known what action will be taken, but it is not generally believed that a case can be made against the prisoner, Hollins.

"COFFEE MARY."

New York's Queer Professiona Woman Bunko Steerer

The only professional bunko "lady" in town is to be found at the Grand Central depot during the hours at which the majority of the suburban trains depart, says the New York Advertiser.

She is known to the police as "Coffee Mary," the name arising from the method which she employs to victimize her sister women.

In appearance she is distinctly rural and her countenance is of a cast that would mislead the most suspicious of minds. The properties with which she performs her act consist of a satchel and a ticket to Bridgeport, the latter somewhat shop-worn. Selecting a woman who looks sympathetic, Mary takes a seat in her immediate vicinity and proceeds to give an imitation of a person who is on the verge of an immediate collapse.

This, of course, elicits an inquiry as to what the matter is and gives Mary an opportunity to spring her little legend. She has been in town all day shopping and her money went so quickly that it required the last penny of it to purchase her ticket back to Bridgeport.

Lunch had been forgotten and now she finds herself fainting with weakness for the lack of coin with which to purchase a cup of coffee and something warm.

Supper waits in Bridgeport, but meanwhile——

Sympathetic female at once offers to loan money. Mary takes it, gives an idyllic name and address, and totters away for the suppositious refreshments. Sympathetic female goes home, and after a week or so it gradually dawns upon her that she has been taken in.

The palace at Versailles, France, which Louis XIV built, cost $200,000,000.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR

Great Rapidity in Erecting Buildings.

They Seem to Grow Like Monster Mushrooms.

Description of Some of the Wonderful Exhibits—A Great Search Light—Ohio's Show—Notes of the Exposition.

Chicago, May 7.—The scene which the exposition grounds afford, with most of the buildings nearing completion and the construction being pushed forward by more than 6,000 workmen, is accounted so interesting and wonderful that from 1,000 to 5,000 visitors a day willingly pay the admission fee of 25 cents to witness it. Before the abolition of the free pass system, the visitors often numbered as high as 15,000 or 20,000. The work of constuction was interfered with, so that it was thought best to charge an admission and thus diminish the size of the crowd of sightseers and at the same time add to the financial resources of the exposition.

The construction of the exposition buildings is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and there is no reason for doubt that all will be completed in time for dedication. The rough carpentry work is practically finished on all of the large structures except Machinery hall and the Manufacturers' building, and on these it is in an advanced stage. Six or seven of the buildings have the exterior appearance almost of finished structures, and look like imposing marble palaces. The erection of a number of the state buildings is now progressing. Landscape gardening and other work of beautifying the grounds is being pushed by a large force of men, and sodding, walk-making and the planting of thousands of trees, shrubs, etc., is in progress.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which the work of erecting the exposition buildings is being pushed it may be stated that on March 1, sketches were made for a building to serve as permanent accommodations for the construction bureau, the Columbia guards, emergency hospital, central fire alarm service, etc. The contract was let on April 2, and on April 30, the building was finished and occupied. The structure measures 200 by 300 feet, is covered and ornamented with staff, and is substantially put up.

Contracts have been let for the construction of the Casino, Music Hall and connecting peristyle, which together will be a conspicuous feature in the foreground of the Administration building and near the shore end of the lake pier. The contracts aggregate $279,730.

A Great Light.

One of the marvels of the recent electrical exposition at Frankfurt was a six-foot electric search light of 20,000 candle power. Schuckertt, the Nuremberg electrician, astonished Europe in its construction. Schuckertt is now at work on a larger light for the world's fair. It will be seven and one-half feet, and of at least 25,000 candle power. The Frankfort light could be seen plainly at Bingen on the Rhine, forty-five miles away. It is expected that the search light at the world's fair can be seen at least sixty miles away. Electrical Engineer Sargent is making plans for a tower 300 feet high, on which the big light will be mounted. At a height of 100 feet above the ground will be two six-foot search lights, and the three will suffice to illuminate the skies for miles around Jackson park. Brilliant feats are accomplished with these search lights. Sheets of light can be projected with parallel, converging or diverging rays. When the rays are thrown out parellel a clearly defined sheet of flames seems to be suspended in the darkness. By changing the reflector the rays are brought to a focus at long distance from the central station. These lights, turned on the buildings and alternately shot into the heavens or out across the lake, will produce brilliant electrical effects.

The Tyrolese Section.

A plan has been elaborated for making the Tyrolese section perhaps the most entertaining part of Austria's exhibit at the world's fair. The purpose in arranging this section will be to give as graphic a representation of Tyrolese life and scenery as possible for a background to the exhibits of Tyrolese manufacturers. The section will be circular, and the walls will be covered with a panoramic picture of the Rhaetian and Tyrolese Alps, including the Gross-Glockner and Orter peaks and the largest ice fields. In two cottages at the foot of the mountains two parties of Tyrolese will show their skill in spinning and weaving silk and in carving. Three women will make lace before the cottage doors. A company of young men and women singers will give several concerts daily. The picturesque part of the exhibit will be under the auspices of the hotel and tavern keepers of the Tyrol, and the representations of Tyrolese scenery will be made for the purpose of inducing American tourists in Europe to pass more of their time in the Rhaetian and Tyrolese Alps.

Public Comfort.

Visitors to the exposition will avail themselves of a bureau of public comfort, managed by the exposition authorities. This will have headquarters in buildings on the grounds and will provide for visitors means of information and almost every facility for convenience and comfort except lodging. The bureau will be managed W. M. Kasson, who had charge of similar service at the Philadelphia centennial, though on a much smaller scale than is now planned. A separate organization having arrangements with the hotels and lodging houses of the city, will extend its services to all visitors who wish it. It is the determination to protect visitors from imposition of every description, and to see that prices are kept down to a reasonable basis.

Religious and Educational.

An effort is being made to collect $25,000 with which to build at the exposition a headquarters for the Sunday schools of the United States. The scheme contemplates asking each school to contribute an amount equal to ten cents for each officer and teacher and one cent for each pupil.

State Exhibits.

Executive Commissioner Ryan, of the Ohio world's fair board, has arranged with Freeman Thorpe, an Ohio artist, to paint portraits of the state officers and Ohio congressmen of 1893 to be displayed in the building at the world's fair. Mr. Ryan proposes also to have an exhibit in this Ohio building at the fair. Mr. Ryan journalism, and to have upon the walls portraits of prominent Ohioans who have been connected with journalism.

The contract for the erection of the Texas building has been let to a Waco contractor for $100,000. The building will be in Spanish renaissance style, will measure 85 by 250 feet, and have four towers. The exterior will be covered with staff and rendered very ornamental. The interior will be handsomely finished with native Texas woods.

The women of North Carolina are organizing throughout the state for the purpose of raising $10,000 with which to erect that state's building at the exposition. The building will be a reproduction of the "Tyron Palace," a celebrated structure which was the home of the governors in colonial days. The women also contemplate placing in the woman's building a memorial of Virginia Dare, claimed to be the first white female child born in America, thus emphasising the fact that the first American woman was born on North Carolina soil.

Messrs. Hirst and Jackson, world's fair commissioners for Florida, report that the prospect is very promising for raising $100,000 for the representation of that state. The interest of the people has been greatly increased by the decision to construct for the Florida building a reproduction of old "Fort Marion," claimed to be the oldest structure on the continent. The building is a very picturesque one. The exterior will be of comina, a concrete made chiefly of shells and phosphate, and the interior will be finished in Florida woods, of which there are no less than 240 different varieties. In a moat surrounding the fort will be sunken gardens where growing pineapples and the larger fruits will be shown. On the parapets will be hanging gardens to which the full wealth of the flora of the state will contribute. Adjacent to the building will be groves of bamboo and orange and lemon trees.

W. H. H. Llewellyn, executive commissioner for New Mexico, has been in Chicago securing space in the various buildings for exhibits from the territories. "We expect to show the people who visit the world's fair," he said, "that New Mexico can raise something else besides cactus and sagebrush. One exhibit will be 100 watermelons, the minimum weight of each of which will be 100 pounds. We shall have specially fine displays in the agricultural and horticultural department—also in the mines department.

Notes.

Jamaica has increased its world's fair appropriation to $25,000.

J. A. Bowen, special agent of the U. S. treasury and honorary commissioner of the exposition, will represent the interests of the fair in Paris.

A moster panorama, 445 feet long and 51 feet high, representing the Bernese Alps, with Jungfrau in the background, has been painted for exhibition at the fair. A private exhibition of the work was recently given to the press in Berlin.

The woolen manufacturers have resolved to make a united exhibit at the fair.

Karl Hagenbeck, famous for his ability in taming wild animals, is devoting his time in Hamburg to a group of lions, tigers, jaguars and hyenas that he expects to bring to the fair. This group consists of fifty animals, all to be kept in one big cage. Hagenbeck has already spent a fortune on the group.

A Racine, Wis., firm is planning to have a complete tannery plant in operation at the exposition.

The Bedford stone-quarries have donated $3,000 worth of stone for the Indiana world's fairbuilding. The cutting of the stone is included.

A circular has been issued by the exposition authorities to all the railway passenger associations of the United States and individual roads, asking that a materially reduced rate be made by the railroads on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies next October. It is believed that 500,000 visitors will be in Chicago from different parts of the country.

Owing to the recent increase of Great Britain's world's fair appropriation to $300,000, British exhibitors will not be charged for space, as at first determined.

President Diaz has recommended to the Mexican congress that October 12 of this year be made a national holiday in commemoration of the landing of Columbus in the new world. He says in his message that the work of collecting the Mexican exhibit is progressing rapidly, and that a display of Mexican troops will be made at the dedicatory exercises.

It is reported that one hundred tons of exhibits for the exposition have already been collected and are waiting shipment at Lima and Callao.

A MILLIONAIRE OR MANIAC

Strange Freak of an Iowa Preacher

Who Has an Idea that He Has Been Left an Immense Fortune.

Des Moines, Ia., May 7.—About three months ago a person calling himself Rev. Frederick John Audrey Stiles came to Des Moines in answer to an advertisement in the Christian Advocate and was assigned to a vacant pulpit at the little town of Peru, twenty-five miles south of here on the Diagonal road. Rev. Mr. Stiles made his home with Rev. Vedder in East Des Moines, and his demeanor was in every way that of a Christian gentleman. It was not long, however, until he announced that he had become heir to an immense fortune estimated at from five to six million dollars, by the death of a bachelor godfather in Bristol. Soon afterwards he went to the Iowa National bank and deposited a draft for $1,000,000 on the Wilts Dorset bank, of Bristol, England. He asked for no advance of money, but that it be forwarded for collection. Soon after he appeared at the bank with a note for $250 jointly signed by a local business house and himself, and asked that be discounted. The fact that a man worth $5,000,000 was struggling for a loan of $250 aroused the suspicion of the bank officials, and being friendly to the endorser and not desiring that he should be compelled to pay it, they refused to give him the money on it. Rev. Stiles then went to an East Side bank, deposited a draft for $1,000,000 there, and got his loan of $250 with approved security. He gave out that he would spent at least $1,000,000 in charity, and that all the churches of the city would be handsomely remembered. He also contracted for a piece of land upon which he was to build a $75,000 residence, and had actually begun the erection of a barn which was to cost $8,000. The town was in an uproar about the coming of this quintuple millionaire, and real estate men who wanted to unload on him made his life a burden. He promised to buy about everything there was in the market, but insisted that the sellers wait until the fortune arrived. This state of affairs has continued for a couple of weeks. Nothing has yet been heard of the drafts, as it is not yet time for their return, but a local paper cabled to the Wilts Dorset bank of Bristol for advices as to Mr. Stiles' financial standing, and received word to-day. The answer was brief but to the point. It simply said: "Stiles unknown."

The supposition here is that Stiles is affected with a mild form of insanity, which causes him to imagine he has a large fortune in Bristol, and that all he has to do to get it is to draw a draft for a million whenever his exchequer runs low.

MRS. SENATOR BRICE.

She is Generally Respected and Liked in Washington for Her Good Qualities.

"One reason," said an Ohio representative's wife, to a Washington Post man, "that Mrs. Brice, wife of the Ohio senator, is so greatly liked is because there is no false pride about her. In spite of her husband's great wealth she is just as sensible as she used to be when she was only the daughter of a workman in a little Ohio town. Mrs. Brice's relatives still live there, and one of them is a mason by trade, but Mrs. Brice inquires for them with just as much affection from all her friends who visit the town as if they were merchant princes. There's no nonsense about her. When her father left the town they moved into the northern part of the state, where Mrs. Brice taught school. She was known for her beauty all through the neighborhood, and also for her intelligence and brightness, and when she met Calvin Brice, who was also very smart, it was easy to see what the attraction was for him. But it was harder to see what she saw in him. Certainly, the folks said, it wasn't beauty. But it was a genuine love match, and Mrs. Brice doesn't hesitate to relate some of the comforts she went without until one day Nickel Plate went Brice's way and they suddenly found themselves wealthy. Mrs. Brice never tries to impress anyone with her superiority of wealth, and has brought up her family in the same sensible way. That is one reason everyone likes Mrs. Brice.

The mines of the world produce 25 tons of gold every week, but the precious metal remains as rare as ever.

NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

Where the Opium Fiend Holds Sway.

Some of a Great Cit y's De pravity.

An Interesting Description of a Tour Through a Quarter Reeking with Vice and Crime.

New York, May 7.—(Special)—Near that notorious part of New York called "Five Points," is a neighborhood which, in point of filth and wretchedness, is fully as bad; and in the way of its demoralizing influences far transscends its neighbor. I speak of "Chinatown," so called because of the large colony of almond-eyed "Johns" existing there.

The streets that compose it are Mott, Pell and Doyer, the latter two of which lead off from the Bowery at Chatham Square, Doyer winding round a semi-circle intersecting Pell and this street runs directly from the Bowery to Mott.

Both Pell and Doyer are so narrow that two chaps with long arms can almost shake hands across and the proportionately narrow sidewalks barely admit of two walking abreast. The ramshackle and dilapidated appearance of these streets make them picturesque and would excite interest aside from their being the rendezvous of Mongolians. Tall and short specimens of crazy architecture; queer combinations of business and residence, without pretense of paint; weather worn, unkept and untidy all, and many reeking with filth. Doors and door frames abounding in Chinese heirogiyphics; windows curtained with red and bearing legends of business. Just such a place, in fact, in which one might expect to find the dens with which they abound.

From cellar to garret the houses on either side seem packed with the brown race, and by way of variety, here and there are scattered white families.

Different branches of business are carried on in this colony, not the least lucrative of which is said to be the traffic in opium, for the patrons in which they depend largely on the morbid appetite of the whites. The sign laundry, grocery, tea store, etc., are frequently but legal names for an illegal business.

The streets at all times of day and night are lined with uneasy, uncommunicative, and indifferent "pig-tails," shambling and shuffling about in their blue or purple regulation dress, seldom addressing one another and never a white. Their little black eyes are always open, however; and when one pulls his pencil and sketch book on them he is observed at once. This is doubtless due to the fact that the police have made numerous raids on their dens of late through the agency of the press, and they are ever on the alert for a "pencil-pusher."

Opium Joints.

It needs no practiced eye to detect the influence opium has upon them, and this is more particularly noticeable in the morning. Gaunt and ghastly countenances stare at one, and the sleepy and jaded expressions tell plainly that they have "hit the pipe" over night. Crawling from cellars come half-clad forms, swaying into the bright sunlight and crisp morning air only long enough to dodge from one doorway to another like a rat, thus quitting the scene of last night's pull. By this I do not mean that the Chinese are all so outlandish in appearance; on the contrary, there are many who are finely clad, nice-appearing and, it is said, wealthy. At mid-day the crowd presents a brighter appearance and there is apparently more activity among them.

On the occasion of our first visit to the place, we noticed an American, gaunt and yellow; with pinched features and a sleepy expression, stopping at different places, scanning their outward appearances and then going in. After entering several places, he stopped before a door, the panel of which was curtained from the bottom to about the height of a man's chin. Peering cunningly over this curtain was a pair of sharp black eyes. The American, finding the door locked, motioned to the pair of eyes, and after sundry signs from within, entered an adjoining doorway. He had doubtless known the countersign, and, through it, found a pipe.

We entered what purported to be the grocery of Yung, Lee & Co., ostensibly to inquire as to prices, and noted the interior and inmates. Standing behind a desk with screen top and an opening for money-changing was the proprietor, occupied in mixing a dark, waxy substance in a tin box. Seated and lounging about on barrels and boxes were a number of other "celestials," each of whom was pulling at a pipe, the capacity of which was not greater than a small thimble. These pipes, with their long stems and the sickening odor exhaled by the smokers, would have told plainly the contents of the tin box mentioned, even had the blear-eyed inebriate been invisible.

On Dover street we were staggered against by a man, loaded stomach and brain with alcohol, and on his back by a large, dirty mattress. This called to mind a passage of Scripture which says: "Take up thy bed and walk;" but it was evident from his condition that this mandate had nothing to do with the mattress in question. We stepped aside to see if man and mattress would fall; but he gradually worked his way, which he doubtless knew through force of habit, to a doorway over which hung three gilded balls. He was evidently about to stake himself for another debauch, or a prolongation of the present one. Behind him came a man carrying a barrel containing divers kitchen utensils and tinware. He also visited his "uncle."

Looking up a stairway nearby we saw printed on the stair: "Law offices of Henry Hyman." On the step below this appeared the business card of "Moc Que."

The two names, only a step apart, suggested a queer combination, a rare mingling of blood and business. We wondered if, in the settlement of Chinese differences this legal gentleman found employment sufficiently lucrative to warrant his remaining in such quarters.

Debauched Whites.

The most wretched and pitiable objects of debauch in this neighborhood are white women. From the girl evidently in her teens to the gray-headed old jade; harsh of feature; brazen-faced; loud-voiced and coarse. Hats cocked; hair disheveled; garments worn, torn and dirty, they are often seen staggering along, singly or in pairs, locked arms, laughing, jeering, singing and swearing; using the middle of the streets when sidewalks are crowded or too narrow for their crooked footsteps. We noticed a woman in this state who bore unmistakable signs about one eye of a recent encounter, suddenly jump at a Bowery tough and pummel him unmercifully about the head with her fists, paying no attention to a policeman a few steps away, until he came up and pulled her off, and so furious was she that she continued to rain blow after blow on the atmosphere, which appeared as blue as her eye, after the assailed was out of reach.

On Dover street, just off the Bowery, is the establishment of Fook, Lung & Co. To the casual observer there is nothing of interest in the appearance of the place. Behind the red curtain, Chinamen busily bending over shirt bosoms and collars, give evidence of a legitimate business; but it seems that this is only one of the branches pursued; for, by playing sentinel a few minutes one may see white women approach from different directions, pitcher in hand, and enter; soon reappearing with their cherished beverage, presumably beer, and disappear as mysteriously as they came. Still watching we see others enter. These without appliances for "rushing the growler." Young women, handsome and well-dressed and of lady-like appearance, accompanied by men and unaccompanied, enter the door leading to a stairway and disappear; some going boldly in as if accustomed to it; others hesitatingly, and after looking carefully about to see that they are not observed and then dodging quickly out of sight. We do not follow them in; but surmise that their appetites lead them to something stronger and more demoralizing than beer.

Truly the opium fiend deserves pity!

Not far from this place a red-nosed female, whose zig-zag walk indicated a copious indulgence in the red fluid; bare-headed, ragged and dirty, was seen accosting every passerby with outstretched palm. She came up to us and opened out with "Ach me foine Irish lads, faith and what foine byes ye is to be sure;" and, laying hold of my friend, continued, "Sure this is me bye. Now won't ye buy an ould lady a drink." Being denied this, and noticing the note-book and pencil she exclaimed "Ah, the divil take ye, yez ere Parkhurst men. I'll tear that out yer hands," saying which she made a grab at the paper, pulling at my friend's coat as he held the book aloft, in such a vigorous manner that the scene brought the vermillion of shame and indignation to his cheek.

REMINTING SILVER COINS

That Have Gone Out of Circulation.

Why $100,000 Is Appropriated by the Sundry Civil Bill—Some Interesting Figures.

Washington, May 7.—The sundry civil bill this year contains a provision by congress of $100,000 for recoining uncurrent silver coins.

In this connection the Star prints the following, which is interesting: There are at present between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 worth of abraded silver coins in the treasury which need to be reminted. They have been so worn in people's pockets and in other ways incidental to their circulation as to have lost on an average about 3 per cent. of their bullion value. By law the government is obliged to give their face value for them, which it can well afford to do, inasmuch as its profit on their original coinage was so large.

Every half dollar contains only about 37 1-4 cents' worth of metal, and there is proportionate gain on the minting of quarters and dimes, Uncle Sam scooping in the difference between the bullion value and face value of each coin. This is such a very profitable business that no private individual is permitted to go into it. Formerly it was different, and there were private mints in various parts of the country which issued coins of their own stamp.

Nearly all of the uncurrent silver coins in the treasury are half-dollars. This is because more half-dollars have been minted than there is use for in the business of the country. Comparatively few quarters and dimes are in the lot for the reason that they are wanted in active circulation. A dimes changes hands ten times for once that a half-dollar is moved from one person's pocket to another's. Just now there are about 129,000,000 silver dollars in the treasury vaults. What a weight of the metal this represents one gets a notion of from the fact that 1,000,000 silver dollars weigh thirty tons.

People find them too heavy for ordinary handling and so they are stored away in great bins here, while paper representing their value serves as a substitute for them in trade. Owing to the recent fall in the price of silver the actual intrinsic worth of these masses of white metal at Washington has considerably diminished of late. It is not surprising that people should hoard and hide away gold, inasmuch as it is the only substance which can never be cheaper than it is now.

It must not be supposed that the $100,000 appropriated by the sundry civil bill is to pay the expense of reminting the coins. It is merely to reimburse the treasurer of the United States for his loss onaccount of the abrasion.

Of every $1,000 recoined there is a loss of nearly $30. It is not expected that the treasurer shall pay this out of his own pocket. So, after the coins have been reminted the difference between their original face value and their face value after recoining is figured up and the amount is transferred to the credit of the treasurer so as to make his cash square. The $100,000 will not go very far toward reminting the $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 of abraded silver, but a sum is set apart each year for continuing this work. Last year $150,000 was appropriated. Only a few years ago there was $26,000,000 worth of abraded sliver in the treasury.

ADVICE TO SMOKERS.

Sir Morell Mackenzie Gives a Few Pointers on the Use of Tobacco.

It will be interesting to state what Sir Morell Mackenzie considered the effects of over-smoking on the throat. He strongly objected to a cigarette "as being the worst form of indulgence, from the fact that the very mildness of its action tempts people to smoke nearly all day long, and, by inhaling the fumes into their lungs, saturate their blood with the poison. It should be borne in mind that there are two bad qualities contaied in the fumes of tobacco. One is poisonous nicotine, the other the high temperature of the tobacco. Most people, however, can smoke in moderation without injury; to many tobacco acts as a useful sedative, but, on the other hand, an excessive indulgence in the habit is always injurious."

To any one who finds total abstinence from tobacco too heroic a stretch of virtue, Sir Morell said: "Let him smoke only after a substantial meal. Let him smoke a mild havana, or a long-stemmed pipe charged with some cool-smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are too irresistible let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra-Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar or cigarette to the bitter end, and, it may be added, rank and oily end."

"Let the singer who wishes to keep in the 'perfect way,'" added Sir Morell, "refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in his indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to excess."—Pall Mall Gazette.

TOUGH ON THE POOR FOE.

A remarkable invention has been patented by a Japanese gentleman. It is a little instrument which enables the possessor to send "a cloud of blinding dust" into the eyes of a foe at a distance of twelve feet. It is said that the poor "foe" is thereby absolutely deprived of sight and, therefore, of course, at the mercy of his assailant.

EGGS OF SNAILS.

Snail's eggs absorb moisture. The most singular thing about them, however, is their marvelous vitality. They may be burnt in a furnace and thus reduced to a powder, yet on the application of moisture they swell and regain their vitality, hatching out as freely and successfully as if they had been left alone.

The last confederate command to surrender is said to have been Company A, Tenth Missouri infantry, on the 9th of June, 1865. The colonel of the regiment, W. M. Moose, is now speaker of the Kentucky legislature, and the company's captain, J. A. Love, is a candidate for the state senate in Missouri.

WILL GO TO EXTREMES

Either Too Much Rain or None at All.

Such is the Prediction of Professor Foster.

Bulls and Bears on the Stock Exchange Can Afford to Read This Man's Forecasts and Remember Them.

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St. Joseph, Mo., May 7.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from May 3d to 7th and 9th to 13th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 13th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 14th, the great central valley from 15th to 17th, and the eastern states on the 18th.

This storm wave will inaugurate one of the most remarkable storm periods of the year. Its influence will be lightly felt east of the Mississippi river from 6th to 8th, and for two months following we may expect dangerous storms with excessive rains in parts of the country and excessive drouths in other parts.

The worst of these storms will probably not occur till after the middle of May, and in my next bulletin I will more particularly describe the movements of one of these great storms.

During the last half of May the storms will break the drouth in many places, and inaugurate drouths in other places. Where excessive rains fell during April may be expected a deficiency in May, and portions of Texas, the southeastern states, New England and the northern states from New York to Montana, that suffered from drouth during April will be partially relieved by rain from the great storms during the last half of May.

The operations of the drouth in April fully verified my forecasts by indicating some of its favorite lurking places. Western Texas and the southeastern states suffered most, but May and June will include many other parts in the drouth districts, while some of the districts hurt by drouth in April will be relieved in May.

Weather Notes.

I have avoided saying much, in my published bulletins, about the coming crops, for the reason that my statements might be construed as an effort to influence the markets. I may say, however, that taking the 1890 and 1891 crops as a standard I expect the drouth to injure the cotton crop this year from 15 to 25 per cent., and the corn crops from 10 to 15 per cent.

Frosts will come in late next fall, and the rainfall in the drouth districts will be better after the first of August, therefore crops that mature late will probably be best. Look for drouth where the excessive rains occurred in April.

I am preparing a concise statement of April weather, and up to the 20th 78 per cent. of my forecasts had been verified. The slow moving storm that crossed the continent from the 14th to the 22d caused my principle mistakes. I find the greatest difficulty in getting some of my readers to understand the forecasts. The local forecasts are made for sunset, and most of the weather changes predicted occur on the day following. Newspapers that can not obtain my weather letters persist in misrepresenting this one point. The storm waves will not reach every locality, but their influences on the wind, temperature and weather will be seen and felt at all points in the United States. The reader, however, must exercise ordinary intelligence or the forecasts will not be properly appreciated. I make local forecasts for every part of the United States, and will guarantee at least 75 per cent. of verifications, taking the United States weather maps as standard authority.

The weather bureau of the United States is investigating the winds of Texas in hopes of discovering the cause of Texas weather changes. My theory is that by examining the Texas winds, moisture in the atmosphere, and more especially the altitude at which moist atmosphere flows north and northwest over Texas we may know the kind of weather that will follow in Colorado, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc., that being the circuit made by the moist atmosphere that flows north over Texas.

But to know the future of Texas weather better it will be necessary to have a record of the weather on the southern coast of the Gulf of Mexico and northern coast of South America from the Windward Islands to and including Central America. There is a system of storm waves which moves from east to west along the coasts of Central America, and we must have a record of the weather occurring there before we can be well prepared to forecast the weather for the Gulf states. Most of my mistakes in forecasting the weather for the southern states are caused by those tropical storms, and by their influence on the trans-continental storm waves. The storms that move northeast up the Atlantic coast are thrown out of time by these tropical storms. This was notably the case with a trans-continental storm being held on the Gulf coast four days—April 17, 18, 19 and 20—by a tropical storm that joined it off the coast of Texas.

The government weather bureau can do most for agriculture in the United States by giving us a record of the tropical storms on the southern and western coasts of the Gulf of Mexico.

The navy department of the United States has a division called the hydrographic office. It is really a weather bureau for the navy department, and is supported by appropriations from the general government. Its work is far superior to that of the weather bureau and should be extended by more liberal appropriations. This weather bureau of the United States navy could make a record of the weather on the Gulf of Mexico if it had the means to do so, and as for trade with the countries south of us is extending, such a record would be of great value to shipping as well as to the agriculture interests of the United States. This navy weather bureau makes long range forecasts of the weather of the oceans, a month in advance, and is therefore an official rebuke to the assertions of the continental weather bureau officials, who assert that such for

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB.

First Meeting in the Merry Month of May.

Pen Pictures in Prose and Verse, of Land and Sea.

A Chicago Lunch Club—The School-Girl's Basket—Wild Flowers on the Highway—Chat on Dress.

ALONE.

A Bee reader sends the following exquisite poem for reprint. It appeared many years ago in the New York Sunday Mercury and was written by Orpheus C. Kerr:

Three stalwart sons old Sweyn, the Saxon, had,
Brave, hardy lads for battle, or the chase;
And though, like peasants, barbarously clad,
Each wore the Nameless Noble in his face;
One o'er another rose their heads, in tiers,
Steps for their father's honorable years.

One night, in Autumn, sat they round the fire,
In the rude cabin bountiful of Home;
Mild by the rev'rence due from child to sire,
Bold in the manhood unto mast'ry come:
Working their tasks o'er huntsman's forest gear,
Loos'ning the bow and sharpening the spear.

Lost in his thoughts, old Sweyn, the Saxon, stood,
Leaning in silence 'gainst the chimney-stone;
Staring, unconscious, at the blazing wood,
Steeped in the mood of mind he oft had known:
As an old tree, whose stoutest branches shake,
Scarce from their vigor sign of life will take.

Athol, the bearded, with his bow had flone,
Alfred, the nimble, laid his spear aside;
Edric, the fairest, tiring of his fun,
Left the old hound to slumber on his hide;
Yet was their sire like one whose features seem
Shaded by sleep, and all their light a dream.

Bold in the favor of the eldest-born,
Athol for both his younger brothers spoke:
"Father, the fox is prowling in the corn,
And hear the night-owl hooting from the oak;
Let us to couch." But Sweyn had raised his head,
And thus, unwitting what had pass'd, he said:

"See, from my breast, I draw this chain of gold"—
Fair in the firelight royally it shone,—
"This for his honor that shall best unfold
Who, of all creatures, is most Alone;
Take him from palace, monast'ry, or cot,
Loving, unloved, forgetting, or forgot."

Then Athol spoke, with thoughtful tone and look;
"He is the loneliest—most alone of all,
Who, in a skiff to the mid-seas forsook,
Finds not an echo, even, to his call;
If Echo lived, not alone were he:
But there's no echo on the solemn Sea!"

And Alfred next:—"But loneller, brother, far,
The wretch that flies a just avenging rod;
To him all scenes are wastes, a foe the star,
All earth he's lost, yet knows no heav'n, no God;
Most Lonely he, who, making man his foe,
Unto man's Maker dareth not to go!"

Thus spoke the lads, with wit beyond their years;
And yet the old man held his beard and sighed,
As one who gains the form his wishing wears,
But misses still a something most denied;
Upon his youngest eager looks he turned,
And Edric's cheek with grace ingenious burned.

"I think, my father"—and his tones were low,
"That loneller yet, and most Alone, is he
Scarce taught, though crowds are leading, where to go,
And one face missing can no other see;
Though all the Norman's court around him moves,
He is Alone apart from her he loves."

A hush fell on them. Then, with loving air
And all the touching romance of the Old,
The hoary father kissed young Edric's hair,
And o'er his shoulders threw the chain of gold;
Then fell upon his darling's neck and cried,
"I've been so Lonely since thy Mother died!"

THE ONLY CURE.

It is said "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Perhaps this is true, but an ugly thing with a new name doesn't sound so bad to mortal ears, for instance: a "dipsomaniac" is much more respectable than an old-fashioned drunkard. Odd, isn't it, that crowds flock to these cure establishments, anxious to be made clean and whole again, when they have persistently declared that nothing was the matter with them; they "could drink or let it alone as they chose." So long as the disease of "dipsomania" is rampant, and every means for the spread of it is permitted and approved, these rapidly-multiplying cure asylums are a good thing. If a man returns to his grog he forthwith quits breathing.

One advertisement agrees to take "the worst slave of the habit and fully restore him to robust health in three or four weeks—no matter how rum-soaked he is." It is to be hoped that our bright young lads will not conclude, upon reading this, to go off and become gay drunkards, it is so easy a thing to be cured. The instruction they are getting in the schools convinces them that a person's stomach, ruined and burned up by strong drink and his blood poisoned, cannot by anything short of a miracle be restored to purity and health. All the "gold cures" in the world cannot restore wasted years and wasted bodies; the laws of the Supreme are immutable. The laws of men may sanction an impure thing, and the doctors of men proclaim their ability to heal a body and soul cancer; the eternal truth is not changed a hair's breadth. The old Bible declaration stands: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." The only cure for drunkenness is its preventive; make no terms with the deceitful, dangerous stuff. It is enough to know that you are safe and better off without it. The hope of the country is in its young men and women, and their instruction on this vital subject is already showing results.

One hundred American young women will become English brides within the next two months, if cable dispatches do not lie. The McKinley bill should be revised somehow to reach this state of the matrimonial market. What is the "drain of gold" to be compared with this husband competition? England, with her surplus women, should lay the embargo. American men should retaliate. The chivalrous and kind American gentleman, proverbially the best husband in the world, with a meek, modest and submissive English girl for a wife is a happier combination than the spirited, independent American girl, with the domineering and all-important English husband for partner.

When Lady Henry Somerset got home to London and sounded the praises of American women, a writer in a newspaper called "Modern Society," cited Mrs. Deacon and others less notorious, as examples of the American girl and women, and declared that "London society is less impure than society in New York." If this be true then the English newspapers, slow as they are, have belied English society. To the busy, honest people of either country it may appear to be a sort of pot-and-kettle affair and the only way not to get smutted is to drop the subject. Possibly "Modern Society" was spiteful about these hundreds of American brides when it spoke its untruth.

Lady Florence Dixie and Mrs. Fawcett called a mass meeting at St. James' hall (in London) to inaugurate a vigorous movement against Mr. Gladstone and his pamphlet. Mrs. Fawcett is one of the best politicians in England, and until the issuance of this protest, she was not in a combative mood. Now look out.

Mr. Gladstone opposed woman suffrage because he feared it would detract from the charm and usefulness of woman. Mr. Gladstone's daughter holds the position and earns the salary of a college president and the old man seems not to get the shakes about her "sphere."

LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

If you wish to find the sanctuary where God speaks the plainest sermons to the human heart, go to the woods in May.

Better than creeds or litanies, the silent transformation going on, before our mortal eyes, of the brown old earth.

Better than choirs of harmonious voices, the rhapsodies of praise, the wild birds sing.

Better than incense, wafted from gilded censers, the perfume of the flowers. Let poets sing of May with all their voices for the half was never told; the way the earth beneath our feet rejoices, needs make them over-bold.

The resurrection is before our eyes, the green leaves tell it, struggling through the dry stalks and grasses of the year that is gone. The spring beauties with their dainty stripes of pink, have called a special meeting, around the roots of a decaying stump to tell the world 'tis so. The anemones speak it, for the Wind, their father, told them it was true, "that Christ was risen," and they must help to deck the earth with gladness. The trillium, the adder tongues and phlox promiscuously their testimony add; the catkins, swaying in the breeze above the flowers, bow their acquiescence. The violets blue are prophets, having come to tell us of the hue the sky shall be, when June shall circle earth again. Can human heart resist the love the Father gives, as we thus study these wondrous creations of His power? Better than preached word, this same sweet story, told every spring anew, which shows our right unto the life immortal, when with this life we are through. Then to the woods with reverent footsteps hasten, and learn the lessons the flowers are sent to teach—the purity, the grace, the sweet submission—if we pluck them they droop and die, but another May we find they come again—a perseverance we well might seek to reach.

PATIENCE PRIM.

THREE OR FOUR THINGS.

Good "Prac"-tical Hints and Suggestions for Everyday Use.

The girls were making some pretty teacloths; one was a fine damask woven with a simple distinct design of leaves which she was outlining with yellow silk, the border was outlined also. The other was of plain linen with an inch and a half hem-stitched hem, and a bunch of flowers tied with a flowing ribbon embroidered in each corner. The flosselle washing silks were used for those and also on some dainty hem-stitched linen doylies strewn with tiny sprays, each flower embroidered in its natural color with true Dresden china effect.

* * * * *

There are few inducements to pedestrianism in the carelessly kept streets and roads about the outskirts of most of our cities and further back in the country there is no better condition of things, worse usually. In the neighborhood of some of the most popular resorts east somewhat has already been done towards beautifying the roadside with flowers. Why shouldn't such an effort be a general one? Many of our flowers are hardy and would easily adapt themselves to a wild life, though at first they would require some aid in teaching the burdock, pitch forks and other botanical specimens to know their place and make way for their betters.

* * * * *

Doesn't it seem a little bit nonsensical to have devoted a whole page to advising the average woman whose modest wardrobe is content with fifty-cent serges and twenty-five-cent satines to do her shopping in America instead of abroad? Just imagine the average woman doing without fresh challies and ginghams for two or three or four years for the sake of getting them "for almost nothing" across the ocean. It never seemed to me to be the average woman of modest means who was lacking or displayed her lack of patriotism in that manner; she usually supplies her needs at the local dealer's while her neighbor of more abundant means goes to the nearest large city for a few days' shopping, coming back with the very latest thing in everything from bonnets to hosiery.

But there is one thing in which the average woman of small means does display a sad lack of independent common sense; she will ignore the fact that it is quite as important to consider the occasion which a dress must serve, as the latest fashion when making her purchase.

One of these women with a modest pocketbook went in search of a dress that must do duty for street wear, summer journeyings and like purposes, and I am certain her pocketbook cannot comfortably afford more than the one such dress this season. One would have thought that something that would have best endured the rain and sun would have been chosen, but the clerk showed beautiful light shades "the very latest thing and very popular" and she took the very latest thing out. She will look very stylish the early part of the season and before it is half over be in quite as great need of a new suit as at present.

* * * * *

For convenience in arranging trimmings on the dress bodice button it about a pillow; that keeps it in shape nicely and can easily be held on the lap and is utterly uncomplaining. That is a method used by many dressmakers and of course is not new to all home dressmakers.

PRAC.

Sandusky, O.

TO A FRIEND.

May the pen's noiseless voice ere long
Unite us, in warm friendship true and strong—
In this world's varied, mighty throng,
When the tiny, tuneful minstrels that are gone
Return to greet loved Summer which absents itself so long;
May we meet and be together to enjoy their wordless song.

AUTOGRAPH LINES.

Oh may your friends when tried, be true;
Your heart most kind, life's burdens few.

M.

A SUCCESSFUL LUNCH CLUB.

On the top or sixth floor of Nos. 5 and 6 Washington street, Chicago, are the rooms of the Ursula Lunch club, which I visited to-day for the first time and a description of which may be interesting to the members of the Household. At the door were two young ladies who took our names as visitors, and stepping up to a counter on our right we ordered what we wanted. All the food was in sight, to-day's bill of fare being tea, coffee, milk, beef sandwiches, tomato soup, two kinds of cake and three kinds of pie. After being served we took our food and seats at a table covered with clean white oil cloth; there were no napkins but everything was clean and apparently all food was home-cooked. Soup is four cents; pie and cake five, and tea, coffee and milk three cents. There were about fifty girls in the room at 12:30 and some had brought their lunch with them and simply bought something to drink with it. After we had finished our lunch we took our dishes to a place provided for them and went into the other room. Here we found tables, lounges, piano, writing desk, books, and magazines and here the girls congregate after the lunch, visit, dance and have a good time. There is a small library of books which are issued to members free of charge. The rooms had pretty curtains at the windows and were light and pleasant, and every one seemed to try to make it interesting for the visitor. This club was established by a non-sectarian association of young women for the sole purpose of providing a quiet and pleasant resting place at the noon hour for self-supporting girls. It is open from 11:30 to 2 o'clock every day except Sunday. The payment of ten cents per month entitles a person to a membership ticket and all the privileges of the club rooms. This lunch room being just across the street from a large business college attracts the girls at school there and provides amusement for their noon hour. Of course there are no men admitted.

NELLIE WILLEY.

Chicago, Ills.

MAY MAGAZINE VERSE.

ON A ROSE PRESSED IN A BOOK.

I win the summer back again
At touch of this dead rose—
O lavish joy! O tender pain!
The very June wind blows,
And thrills me with the old refrain
Whose music my heart knows:
I win the summer back again
At touch of this dead rose.

Ah, lost is all the summer's gain,
And lost my heart's repose;
And was it tears or was it rain
That wept the season's close?
The winter suns they coldly wane;
White fall the winter snows;
But Love and Summer come again
At touch of this dead rose.

—Louise Chandler Moulton.

THE CYCLAMEN.

Over the plains where Persian hosts
Laid down their lives for glory
Flutter the cyclamens, like ghosts
That witness to their story.
Oh, fair! Oh, white! Oh, pure as snow!
On countless graves how sweet they grow!

Or crimson, like the cruel wounds
From which the life-blood, flowing,
Poured out where now on grassy mounds
The low, soft winds are blowing;
Oh, fair, Oh, red! Like blood of slain;
Not even time can cleanse that stain.

But when my dear these blossoms holds,
All loveliness her dower,
All woe and joy the past enfolds
In her find fullest flower.
Oh, fair, Oh, pure! Oh, white and red!
If she but live, what are the dead!

—Arlo Bates.

The Century.

WHEN MY SHIP COMES HOME.

What will there be when my ship comes home,
When my ship comes home in the morning?
Top o' the tide o'er the crest of foam,
Danger and distance scorning.
Oh, there'll be crowns for the lads to spend,
And rings for the girls' adorning,
And there'll be a gift for every friend—
When my ship comes home in the morning!

What will there be when my ship comes home,
When my ship comes home at nooning?
All the fields where the children roam,
Full of the scents of Juning!
Oh, there'll be pipes for the boys to play,
And bells that the girls set tuning—
And cakes and ale as we turn the hay—
When my ship comes home at nooning!

What will there be when my ship comes home,
When my ship comes home at even?
Over the spur of the reef's sharp comb,
Under the darkening Heaven!
Oh, there'll be a treasure for me aboard,
Won safe through dangers seven;
Golden heart of lover and lord—
When my ship comes home at even!

G. B. STUART.

Argosy.

A SUNRISE ON THE ATLANTIC.

"The heavens are telling the glory of God.
The wonder of his works displays the firmament."

Deep was calling unto deep when we came out on the upper deck on a clear September morning, to find, already, the rosy morn appearing, in a delicate flush eastward, which slowly broadened, deepened and intensified till the sky behind the ship was all alight and glowing. Overhead the pale moon floated placidly, and the silver stars sang together, while the trailing garments of the night went sweeping out to the west before the swift wings of the morning.

Steadily the east put on magnificence, shading up in exquisite graduations, from celestial, rosy red, through pink, orange, saffron, lemon and green, where it merged into the infinite blue of the zenith; at this point, however, as if a pinion of "the Angel of the Dawn" had come between us and the broad page of color, a soft, neutral veil gradually eclipsed its living splendor and now, the silence born of expectancy which hitherto had prevailed among the little group on the saloon deck was broken, and driblets of opinion and conjecture became current. As usual in such cases the least experienced units in its sum total, the cyphers, in fact, had the most to say, and were freely expressing themselves as certain that when the sun came into view he would show above this drifting cloud.

But the Day-spring had taken hold of the ends of the earth and lo! while we were yet speaking, with gracious alchemy, dissolving the veil—in opalescent beauty again came Aurora, clad in changeful, blushing loveliness, and the glory brightened, and the deep heart of the crimson throbbed and glowed till at its most intense point of vivid fire, suddenly up-leaped a little flame—then, the "Nebraska" lurched, and when she righted, his solar majesty was emerging from his regal bath and in a few seconds, as it seemed, the orb was full.

Just before leaving the sea the reflection caused a curious effect: the sphere did not look perfectly round, but notched at either side, flattened slightly and fitted with an under rim exactly like a golden bowl. When it cleared the water finally, we stood to return thanks that God had given us a new day, and that it had been our privilege to see the light of the world rise from the cradle of the winds, the vast No-Man's Land of the Atlantic ocean, the territory of the King of Kings.

Gourock, Scotland. C. B.

KIND WORDS FROM LISBET.

The last Club corner was capital, such high ideals of the family, of manhood and womanhood were presented. I do not like the word "partnership," as applied to the marriage relation, the holiest of earthly ties. I approve the Delsartean idea of individuality. Let each one strive to improve upon what talent has been given them, and in original lines of thought and of action. I would prefer to be a little different from any other of the species. The Hostess has said it was a happy thing we were not all alike. There is opportunity for great improvement in the cultivation of self-hood in this meaning of it.

Have you, members, ever read "A Miracle in Stone?" It is written by an Episcopal clergyman. Mention of the Pyramids reminded me of it. It is well worth your thought and time. The world's people are moving forward in the van of progress, but it seems to me we need a deal of advancement yet before we equal in science, those who built the pyramids; or, spiritually, those who "walked and talked with God."

A NOVEL WORK TABLE.

I saw something pretty and convenient and I want to tell you about it: It was an innocent-looking square table of stained wood and the only suspicious looking thing about it was the depth of its body—rather more than common. It had no drawer, because you lifted the cover like a desk-lid and behold! the whole shallow box was lined with brown linen and pockets of the same material were tacked all around it, with compartments, cushions, receptacles and various conveniences arranged in the bottom. The cover was lined with brown cloth, the same, with strips tacked across back and forth that would hold scissors, rule, whalebones, patterns and what not. The pattern came from a cousin in the east, and I am going to order the making of one right away and from this description, I hope you can do the same if you want to. Think of how many things you can put away in such a place, then drop the cover and whisk on an oriental spread—See? I have a footstool box for shoes on the same plan.

BESSIE BELL.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

The Modus Operandi of a Baby's Bath.

I must tell the method I take for protecting my dress while giving my baby her bath. It is to wear a heavy twilled flannel apron, prettily worked with crewel. As the wee one is wholly enveloped in her bath sheet, when taken from the water, the rough wool does not touch her tender flesh.

I use a large soft sponge. The soap should not be put directly on this, however, as it toughens and hardens the delicate fibres, but on a soft flannel cloth. This soapy wash cloth should be rubbed thoroughly and briskly over the child's body, after which the sponge is used to remove soap and dirt. For the face, which should be washed first, no soap is required. For the mouth I use a diminutive cheese cloth handkerchief, neatly hemmed. For the ears I have another cloth of the same size, but made of somewhat thicker material. Both these and the sponge I rinse carefully after each using.

Once a week Midget Girlie is thoroughly rubbed with sweet oil, which renders her less liable to cold, and prevents her becoming—as our grandmothers would say—skin bound. Twice a week a very little powdered borax is dissolved in the bath water; this toughens her flesh and prevents her from becoming chafed. Should she be troubled with constipation I cause the water from the well filled sponge to stream over her lower bowels while she is in her bath. This will often afford relief without further trouble.

Do not be afraid of water in plenty, as it is one of the best strengtheners to a child's constitution.—Ella Bartlett Simmons in Babyhood.

BITS ABOUT DRESS.

Taste in dress, as in all other arts, has been the slow growth of civilization and refinement; while love of mere show in attire has been one of the most striking of barbarian characteristics. History tells us that all ancient nations with any pretensions to civilization used sandals, or shoes of some sort; but among the Greeks, who were a joy and beauty-loving people, the art of shoe-making was carried to an almost Parisian degree of perfection, though shoes were not considered so much an article of constant necessity as of occasional utility; and it was not thought indecorous to receive visitors, or even, at times, to attend a banquet with unshod feet. Hats in ancient times, though well-known and of several styles, were little worn, save by travelers or agricultural laborers. Under the warm sun of a Grecian summer, men and women carried umbrellas and parasols almost precisely like our own, only that they could not be closed. "And," says Pres. Felton, "Let not our Broadway swell imagine his race the first to whisk the slender cane with well-satisfied air; for canes were known at least twenty-three centuries ago, being then sported by the degenerate descendants of Homer's spear-bearing heroes.

The appearance of a distinct waist and skirt of a gown is first noticed in the costumes of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., of England, and of Queen Jeanne of Bourbon, wife of the French Charles the Wise, about the year 1360. The waists reached about eight inches below the natural line, the neck being cut half low and the sleeves long and tight fitting. Near the beginning of the fifteenth century ladies began that abominable fashion of dragging long unwieldy trains about, which has ever since at short or long intervals afflicted womankind.

Wonderful changes have been made in men's attire as well as women's. Imagine a gentleman of to-day in comparison to Richard II. of England, in the latter half of the fourteenth century. His coat, which was of vivid green, plentifully sprinkled with gold stars, was belted at the waist by a broad gold band. The sleeves were long, and fitted over the palm of the hand to form mits, or half gloves. Hose covered the entire leg and fastened on the outside with gold buttons, and were made of cloth of different colors, one leg being red and the other blue. On the head was a low, round brimless cap of scarlet turned up with white.

But Henry, with all his gay attire, never achieved anything as startling as the dress worn by the gallant lords who "danced attendance" on the whims of his illustrious daughter. And thus it is; one might go on describing the caprices of fashion from the time of the traditional fig-leaves of Eden to the present season. What it is to be well-dressed should interest us now and here are some pointers:

In pocket handkerchiefs one needs many of the commoner sort, a few fine and one or two for "dress" occasions.

One should possess a hat suitable to wear with the "best dress" and another to accompany the business suits. Two hats are all that are essential for each season of six months.

A good supply of gloves is requisite, but it is not necessary that they all be of French kid. It should be remembered that the only essential point—for any excepting dress occasions—is, that the hands be protected from soil or sun by neat fitting and well-kept gloves, whether of lisle thread, silk or kid. The same is true of shoes and boots. While it is necessary that they be whole, and of good color and fit, it is not important that they be of the latest fashion or most costly material. In all cases prefer simple elegance to mere display.

There is a tendency on the part of thoughtful women to dispense with the weight of skirts as far as possible. To this end the silk petticoat has come into general use. The pongee silks wask well, are economical in the end, and have no weight to speak of.

Long casaques without sleeves have made their appearance again. They can be worn over any dress and over the fullest of sleeves.

BLANCHE.

THE SCHOOL GIRL'S LUNCHEON.

An essay on the school-girl's lunch basket, read by Professor Enos, of Charlevoix, Mich., before a convention held in that pretty little city nearly a year ago, has been on its travels up and down the country ever since. The Ohio Monthly Sanitary Record clips it from the Texas Sanitarian. It calls attention to the very important and much-neglected subject of school-day luncheons. The essayist says:

Every one who lives in a home whence the children go to school daily, will bear witness to the fact that very few of them eat a solid morning meal. What with the late breakfast; the hurry to gather books and wraps, and to receive the points of the too frequent commissions with which mothers and older sisters tax them, the child does not give time nor attention to the eating of a proper breakfast, but snatching a hasty bit of the most palatable and, frequently, least digestible portion of the morning meal, crams into the lunch basket what pleases her fancy, and rushes off to catch a car. Or oftener, perhaps, is told that there is no time to put up lunch, and is furnished with money and instructed to stop at the confectionery and buy something for lunch. This "something" will usually prove to be a paper of chocolate drops or rich nut candy, perhaps supplemented by a lemon or a cocoanut.

By the 11 o'clock recess the little stomach is faint for want of nourishment, and is stayed by these cloying sweets; at noon, a headache, and general debility has ensued and there is little appetite. A few hasty dips into the basket suffices, and the child rushes to violent play. Soon health fails under this regimen, a physician is consulted, and prescribes, and the announcement is made that the child is studying too hard, or is too closely confined, and must discontinue school until she recuperates. Classes are lost, interest in her studies interrupted, habits of steady persistence in duty broken up, and a series of bad effects instituted, the extent of which commensurate only with the number of times these facts recur.

If any one believes the case exaggerated, he is invited to stop at some school during the noon hour, and see the children open their baskets. I did this a few days since, and this is what I saw: Basket number one contained three lemons and a paper of confectioner's sugar (what part of terra-alba that article represented I leave the chemist to guess). Number two had chocolate cake, cocoanut cake, a dish of olives and peanuts. Number three a box of sardines, a can opener, four cucumber pickles and crackers. Number four, mince pie, chow-chow and pickled tongue. Number five, potted ham sandwich, candy and fruit. Now few adults are endowed with stomachs able to bear such a diet for nine months in a year—alas! the slaughter of the innocents!

And this demonstrates the good service of a girl's lunch room, such as is described this week, by Nellie Willey. In country homes where earlier rising, more substantial food and stronger appetites are the rule, the abuse is not so pronounced. And this is one reason why the country school girl has red cheeks and enthusiasm. College faculties agree in saying that their best equipped pupils often come from the district and village school. They are not crammed and graded to death—not so much the machine product. Life in more aspects than one is greatly a question of bread and butter.

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is sometimes assumed that the elements constituting the United States nationality are largely American, says the Toronto Empire. This is evidently a mistake if we may judge by recently compiled figures. Since the foundation of the republic it appears that 15,427,657 emigrants have landed upon its shores. Of this vast army of people Germany claims, 4,504,128; Ireland, 3,481,074; England, 2,420,380; Sweden and Norway, 925,031; Austria, 434,488; Italy, 388,588; France, 306,346; Russia and Poland, 324,892; Scotland, 323,823; Switzerland, 191,279; Denmark, 142,517. There were also 290,655 Chinese and 73,672 Japanese. Add to these figures 8,000,000 blacks, and the Dutch, Scandinavian, French and Spanish elements prevalent in 1790 or subsequently acquired by the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, etc., and we can form some idea of the jumble of nationalities which go to make up the United States of to-day.

Several faded old letters written by Lincoln have been discovered in Chicago. In one of them, addressed to Mrs. Browning, the wife of O. H. Browning, of Quincy, afterwards secretary of the interior, the future president writes of his rejection by a young woman to whom he had paid court: "My vanity was deeply wounded by the reflection that I had so long been too stupid to discover her intentions, and at the same time never doubting that I understood them perfectly, and also that she whom I had taught myself to believe nobody else would have had actually rejected me with all my fancied greatness; and to cap the whole, I then for the first time began to suspect that I was really a little in love with her. But let it all go. I'll try and outlive it. Others have been made fools of by the girls, but this can never be with truth said of me. I most emphatically in this instance made a fool of myself. I have now come to the conclusion never again to think of marrying, and for this reason: I can never be satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have me."

Berlin is to have a new cathedral, and the budget commission of the Prussian diet has just voted $75,000 as a first installment toward its construction. The total sum to be demanded from the diet is $2,000,000, and the rest of the funds will be provided for by a private subscription, which has been headed by the emperor. It is notorious that Berlin is very badly provided with churches. None of them can lay much claim to architectural beauty and the accommodation which they afford is entirely inadequate to the needs of the population. It is reckoned that no more than 50,000 out of 1,500,000 inhabitants could be seated at one time in all of the Protestant churches together. To remedy this state of things the emperor has, since his accession, laid the foundation stones of four new churches and it is proposed to build a great many more.

Brickett's Cobden Pellets: Seventeen-twentieths (or more) of our workmen are taxed in order to protect three-twentieths (or less) from the pauper wages of Europe. Who pays the pauper wages, and who pays the wages of our protected workmen? In a profitably conducted business the consumer of an article pays the amount that has gone for wages in its production. In protecting our workmen in the woolen mill from the pauper wages of Europe those who wear woolens pay the wages. In 1889 these wages amounted to less than $50,000,000. Mr. McKinley, in the report that accompanied his bill, said that in 1889 we imported woolen goods of the foreign value of $52,681,482 and valued here at $90,000,000. Using his statement as a basis for calculating we find that the entire amount of woolens consumed in the United States in 1889 was valued here at $150,000,000 more than the same goods would be valued abroad. In other words we have paid $150,000,000 in order that the workmen in woolen mills might receive $50,000,000.

Salt does not enter into the food of the poor Venetians, says the Omaha Bee. They never taste it, and the hospital for the scrofulous children of Lido is filled by those who have not had this necessary article in their food. Every evening I have noticed a poorly dressed woman accompanied by two small children, a boy and a girl, go to a point on the river and leand over the edge of the wall and fill a bottle with salt water.

Becoming curious as to the use made of it I approached her, with an apology for the question, and asked her what she did with the sea water. Turning upon me a sweet, sad face, in which traces of beauty were still visible, she replied that this was the only way she had of giving her children the taste of salt which they required. The tax levied upon this article by the government placed it entirely beyond reach of the poor. Is it right, I ask, that a government should take from its people an article necessary to health?

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WHY AM I A PRESBYTERIAN

Well, I Will Tell You, Says Rev. Dr. McGaw,

And Does So at the Bartlett Street Church.

In Answer to an Invitation from the Rev. J. L. McDonald—Doctrine and Government, Etc., Discussed.

Some time since Rev. J. L. McDonald, pastor of the Bartlett Street Disciple church, invited several of the city pastors to occupy his pulpit and answer the question why they held denominational beliefs. Rev. Dr. McGaw, of the First Presbyterian church spoke first last Sunday evening, on the subject: "Why am I a Presbyterian?" and his sermon follows:

"And when they had appointed for them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they had believed."—Acts 14:23.

I appear before you to-night, in response to an invitation of your pastor, to tell you why I am a Presbyterian. The extending of such an invitation appears to be a new thing in the world. We have had debates between representatives of different denominations. Your Alexander Campbell and our Nathan L. Rice, about fifty years ago, held a joint debate at Lexington, Ky., at which several distinguished lawyers presided, among them the gallant Henry Clay. Each champion, on that occasion in the judgment of his admirers, won a famous victory. Many such debates have been held, but, so far as I have been able to learn, no debater has ever been able to annihilate his opponent. There was at least a "grease spot" left. No debater has ever won over his opponent to his own views.

What is now proposed is

Not a Debate.

What is intended is a comparison of views. Each representative of a denomination is to give reasons for the faith that is in him without assailing those who may differ from him. I am not here to attack any views which you or those who may come after me hold that are different from mine, but simply to tell why I hold the views that I hold, and why I belong to the denomination whose name I bear.

It is to be hoped that good and not harm will result from the expositions of denominational faith that are to be given in this church during some weeks to come. However we may differ from each other, we are all agreed in the belief that there ought to be greater unity among the professed followers of Christ than is now manifest. In his intercessory prayer Christ prayed that all his people might be one. The unity for which Christ prayed was

A Spiritual Unity.

Yes. But if there is a spiritual oneness among the followers of Christ, it will manifest itself. A unity that does not manifest itself is the same as if it did not exist. One effect of the unity of his people for which Christ prayed is to convince the world that Jesus Christ is the one sent of of God. A unity which is to convince the world of this great fact must be a unity that the world can see.

The church of Christ was one in the beginning of its history. There were many churches, and yet there was one church. There were many members, but one body. A minister in good standing in the church at Jerusalem would be received without hesitation by the church at Antioch or at Rome. A member of the church in Asia would be recognized as a brother or sister by any of the European churches. If Lydia ever went from Philippi back to her old home at Thyatira, no doubt the church at Thyatira received her as a member of the household of faith without re-examination or re-baptism.

That was a happy condition of affairs. It would be a happy state of affairs if such unity as existed in the first century among the followers of Christ could be reproduced in the present age. If our telling each other in a friendly way why we are what we are denominationally shall have a tendency to bring about a better state of feeling among those who differ from each other while holding the essentials of the Christian faith, no one will rejoice more heartily in that result than I.

In a Spirit of Fraternal Love

I proceed then to tell you why I am a Presbyterian.

I suppose that the first reason is that I was born so. Some may have attained to the freedom in which I rejoice as a Presbyterian by the payment of a large sum, but I came into it by inheritance. My father and mother were Presbyterians, and so were their fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers back, so far as know, to the days of John Knox. Blood will tell. I was nursed on Presbyterian milk, and at a very early age began to feed on the strong meat of the Westminster Catechism. How could I be anything else than a Presbyterian?

But I am also a Presbyterian by conviction. I agree with those who hold to the Presbyterian form of church government and to the system of doctrine set forth in the confessions of faith generally held by Presbyterians.

I am a Presbyterian by conviction, just as I am a Christian by conviction. I was a Christian first because my parents were. They brought me up that way, as they were in duty bound to do. But when I became a man I examined into the grounds and reasons for believing that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God; and I find those reasons amply sufficient to justify my faith. I believe I know in substance all that ever has been said or ever can be said in opposition to the Bible and Christianity; and I can say candidly that all the objections that have ever been offered have not the weight of a feather with me in comparison with the overwhelming weight of evidence in favor of the great facts and truths of the Christian religion.

Now while I am

A Decided Presbyterian,

I do not claim to be as strong for Presbyterian peculiarities as I am for the essentials of the Christian faith. There are some things both in Presbyterian government and doctrine that appear to me more or less doubtful, and yet, on the whole, I can say that I am a Presbyterian by conviction. If I were not this sort of Presbyterian you would not care to have me stand in this pulpit and give reasons for my denominational faith.

What is a Presbyterian? A Presbyterian is, first, one who holds to a certain form of church government; and, secondly, one who holds to a certain system of doctrine. I shall speak, first, of the

Presbyterian Form of Government.

The word presbyter, as you know, is equivalent to the word elder. The Greek word from which presbyter is derived is almost the exact synonym of the English word elder. Presbyterian government is government by the elders or presbyters. Now look into your Bibles and see how ancient the government by elders is. As far back as the days of Jacob we read of elders in Israel. "All the elders of the land of Egypt" attended Jacob's funeral. Seventy of the elders of Israel were invited to go up unto the Mount with Moses. (Exodus 24:1).

There is frequent mention in the Old Testament of elders as officers of the people.

When we come down to New Testament times we find that the government of the churches was in the hands of elders or presbyters. We learn from Acts 14:23, that churches were organized by the ordination or appointment of elders in every church. Titus was left by Paul in Crete that he might set in order the things that were wanting and appoint elders in every city. The qualifications of those who were to be appointed as elders are given, and then it is immediately added that "the bishop must be blameless, as God's steward," etc., (Titus 1:5-7).

When Paul was on his way from Macedonia to Jerusalem he sent for the elders of the church at Ephesus, and made a very affecting farewell address to them. In that address he gave to the elders this charge: "Take heed unto yourselves, and to all the flock, in the which the Holy Ghost hath made you bishops to feed the church of God, which he purchased with his own blood." (Acts 20:28 rev. version).

In his first epistle to Timothy Paul says, "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honor, especially they who labor in the word and doctrine." (1 Tim. 5:17).

We learn from these passages—others might be quoted—first, that in apostolic times and under apostolic direction, churches were organized by the appointment of elders.

2. That there were elders—a plurality of elders—in every church.

3. That their office had relation to the government of the church. The elders had the oversight of the church, as the shepherd has the oversight of his flock. Peter in his first epistle says: "The elders therefore among you I exhort, who am a fellow-elder: Feed the flock of God which is among you, exercising the oversight not of constraint, but willingly." (1 Pet. 5:1, 2). Peter calls himself a "fellow-elder." He shared with the other elders in the oversight of the flock of God. I wish those who consider themselves as in a special sense the successors of Peter had some of Peter's modesty.

4. We learn that in the apostolic age the terms presbyter and bishop were used interchangeably to designate the same office. Elders were bishops and bishops were elders. As elders or bishops they had the oversight of their respective flocks. This according to the Presbyterian view, is the

Historic Episcopacy.

Every church had its bishops or presbyters, and those among them who not only ruled well, but who labored in the word and doctrine were to be counted worthy of double honor.

Why am I a Presbyterian? I am a Presbyterian because I like the Presbyterian form of government. I like it because it is a scriptural form of church government. Every church among us has its bench of elders who have the oversight of the flock. Our ministers are ordained, as Timothy was, "by the laying on of hands of the presbytery." (1 Tim. 4:14).

The Presbyterian church is republican in its form of government. Every church chooses its own pastor and its own ruling elders; and pastor and ruling elders together have the oversight of the church. The pastor and elders as rulers in a particular church have equal authority. The presbytery which exercises oversight over a number of churches in a given district is made up of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders. Every church is represented in the presbytery by a minister and a ruling elder. The synod, which is only a larger presbytery, is in like manner composed of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders. In some cases delegates are appointed by the presbyteries, and in other cases every church in the bounds of a synod is entitled to be represented by a minister and an elder.

The General Assembly is again only a larger presbytery in which every presbytery is represented by ministers and ruling elders in equal numbers. Some churches only in recent times have adopted the principle of lay representation. Churches presbyterially organized have always had lay representation. I like the republican feature of Presbyterian church government, and I believe it is eminently scriptural.

I come now to speak in the next place of the Presbyterian

System of Doctrine.

Presbyterians generally hold that system of doctrine which bears the name of the great Genevan reformer, John Calvin. He was not the inventor of the system of doctrine which has been known now for three hundred years by his name. If these doctrines are not older than Calvin they are destined to be short-lived. If they are not drawn from the word of God, and if they are not in harmony with that word they ought not to be believed or taught.

John Calvin had a logical mind. As the scientist is not content simply to make a catalogue of the facts which he discovers in nature, but seeks to put them together in logical forms and to discover the relation and interdependence of the facts; so Calvin sought to do with the facts and truths of divine revelation.

The scientist, following his instincts, classifies and arranges the facts of nature, and draws from the facts so arranged the conclusions which necessarily follow, and thus gives us science. In like manner the theologians puts together in logical forms the facts and truths which he finds in scripture, and so gives us theology. But as the universe is greater than any science or than all the sciences put together, so divine truth, as revealed in the Scriptures and in nature, is greater than any man's or all men's knowledge of that truth.

"Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be.
All are but broken lights of Thee,
And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."

Calvin was a born theologian. Like all the reformers, he bowed to the authority of Holy Scripture. Going back of all that was merely traditional in religion, he sought to elaborate from Scriptures a comprehensive system of Christian doctrine; and he did his work so thoroughly that he continues to mold the thinking of a large part of the Protestant world to this day.

You have heard, perhaps, of the

Five Points of Calvinism.

I beg to remind you that Calvin's system of theology, as set forth in his institutes, covers a great many more than five points. Dr. Curry, a beloved Methodist brother, said of this system as embodied in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith: "It is the clearest and most comprehensive system of doctrine ever formed—a comprehensive embodiment of nearly all the precious truths of the Gospel. Some of the best embodiment of nearly all the precious truths of the Gospel. Some of the best fruits of Christian life and the noblest specimens of Christian character, have been exhibited among those who have been, at least in the theory, Calvinists."

It may be said of Calvinism, as Bishop Newman said of the Methodist itinerancy, it is a severe system. But we must remember that the truth of God has its severe aspects. There is severity in God. Paul says, "Behold, therefore the goodness and severity of God: toward them that fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness." (Rom. 11:22). We must not condemn a system because it may be, in some respects, severe. There is, in my judgment, nothing more severe in Calvinism than is to be found in the ninth chapter of Paul's epistle to the Romans. Calvinism teaches a doctrine of election. The Scriptures also teach a doctrine of election. The people of God are an elect people, "elect," as Peter says, "according to the foreknowledge of God the Father." We do not hold, or at least we do not mean to hold, any other doctrine of election than that which is taught in the word of God; but we do want to hold on to that; for, rightly viewed, it is a most precious and comforting doctrine that believers are chosen of God unto everlasting life.

Predestination

is a word that cuts something of a figure in the Calvinistic system. Well, there is predestination in Scripture. Paul says: "Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he called, them he also justified: and whom he justified, them he also glorified." (Rom. 8:29, 30). That is what we believe about predestination. That is what all Christians believe about it, I suppose. Election and predestination are not peculiar to Presbyterianism. Calvinism magnifies the grace of God and minifies human merit in salvation. In this it seeks to be in harmony with Scripture which teaches that we are saved by grace and not by any works of righteousness on our part, and that no man has whereof he may glory in the sight of God.

Calvinism emphasizes the

Sovereignty of God.

It may be that Calvin emphasized the doctrine of the divine sovereignty so strongly as to lose sight of another important truth, namely the freedom and responsibility of man. But it is certainly true that God is a sovereign. "The Lord reigneth." He does not conduct the affairs of the universe on the principles of popular sovereignty. He does not consult with his creatures as to the best way of governing them. He did not ask you and me as to whether it would please us to be born, and of what parents or under what zone. He does not consult with any congress as to the management of the weather. He sends rain or withholds it according to his sovereign pleasure: and all the congresses in the world cannot alter his decrees.

God governs the universe, that is to say, all created things, whether worlds or the souls of men, according to a fixed and unalterable plan. That accords with the teachings of Scripture and of enlightened reason. "Known unto God are all his works from the foundation of the world." That may be said to be the keystone in the Calvinistic arch. Isn't that according to the teaching of sound reason? If God governs the world and all that is therein, he must either govern it according to a plan or without a plan. Which is the more rational supposition, that he governs with a plan or without a plan? That his plan was eternally in his mind, or that he forms purposes to-day which may be changed to-morrow? I think we must all agree that God never changes his mind.

Most of our scientists distinctly recognize a grand plan running through all nature. There is an invisible reality under all the changing phenomena of the universe—a reality that always was, is now, and always will be. Whatever physical science may say about this unseen reality, we do not hesitate to give to it the name Almighty God. One of the grandest disclosures of modern science is of an eternal plan constantly unfolding; a purpose running through the ages and foretelling in some far off future a grand consummation. No one in his sober senses can believe that this purpose of the unseen and eternal God can be defeated.

Now it is easy to see that this great truth may be made so prominent that it may seem to become fatalism, and men may say, "If that be true we ourselves are but machines with souls in them, without freedom, capable of acting only as we are acted upon." When Calvin was told that this was the logical outcome of his system his reply was, "Look into your own bosom. Your heart and conscience will teach you that you are free and responsible." Every man who will listen to the voice within will know by evidence the most direct and trustworthy possible that he has the power of choice between good and evil. Woe be to him if he chooses the evil and refuses the good.

Alongside of the doctrine of the sovereignty of God the Presbyterian system of doctrine places the

Freedom of Man.

God is sovereign and man is free and responsible. We are sure that both these things are true. Both are taught in the word of God. Both are affirmed by reason. How the two things are to be harmonized we do not know. No man knoweth. We wait for more light. If we shall never receive sufficient light to see how the sovereignty of God and the freedom of intelligent creatures are to be reconciled with each other, we shall still continue to believe that God is sovereign and man is free.

I should like to call your attention to the influence of Presbyterianism on the world for the last three hundred years. Calvin, as I have said, sought to go back of tradition to find in the word of God the fountain of authority, both in Christian doctrine and church polity. He thought he found the essentials of Presbyterian church government in the New Testament. If he was right, then we have in the primitive, apostolic church not a monarchy, not a despotism, not an oligarchy, but

A Republican Government,

when such a thing in civil affairs was unknown. It could not but be that the form of church government elaborated by Calvin from a study of New Testament models should have an influence on civil government. A free church in a despotic state, a self-governing church in a state ruled by arbitrary power, must have suggested to some minds the possibility of a self-governed by civil community. We Presbyterians believe that Presbyterian doctrine and polity have had no inconsiderable share in promoting the cause of civil liberty.

Do you not say that the acknowledgment of a Supreme Sovereign of the universe must logically lead to despotism in church and state? The exact reverse is true. The man who acknowledges God as the sovereign above all earthly powers and principalities cannot be the bond-slave of any tyrant. Men with such convictions are prone to ask the despot who claims to rule by divine right to show his credentials.

Tyrants have never thought well of Presbyterianism, and, I, for my part, love it for the

Enemies It Has Made.

James I, who was born and reared in Scotland, said, "A Scots presbytery agrees with monarchy as well as God with the devil." James II said, "If there is no despotic power in the church there can be no despotic power in the state; or if there be liberty in the church there will be liberty in the state."

These are significant testimonies. Let me give you a few others no less significant from men who cannot be accused of undue partiality for Presbyterianism. De Tocqueville calls Calvinism "a democratic and republican religion." The Dutch Republic, "the first free nation to put a girdle of empire around the world," was a creation of Calvinism. The Dutch were Calvinists to their hearts' core, and despotism never encountered a more stubborn resistance than in Holland.

Motley says: It would certainly be unjust and futile to detract from the vast debt which the Republic owed to

The Gevevan Church.

The fire which had consumed the last vestige of roval and sacerdotal despotism throughout the independent republic had been lighted by the hands of Calvinists.

Bancroft speaks in very strong terms of the influence of Calvinism in molding the free institutions of America. He says: "The Pilgrims of Plymouth were Calvinists; the best influence in South Carolina came from the Calvinists of France. William Penn was a disciple of the Huguenots; the ships of Holland that first brought colonists to Manhattan were filled with Calvinists. He that will not honor the memory, and respect the influence of Calvin, knows but little of the origin of American liberty."

Leopold Von Ranke, the great German historian, says, "John Calvin was virtually the founder of America."

It is a simple fact that Presbyterians were among the most active promoters of American independence. Presbyterians have ever been and continue to be among the staunchest supporters of schools for all the people and of the higher education.

I have thus endeavored to give you some reasons why I am a Presbyterian. There are many points on which I could not touch, without unduly taxing your patience.

In conclusion, let me say that Presbyterians endeavor to manifest a true catholicity of spirit. We recognize and love as brethren all who believe in and love our Lord Jesus Christ. We welcome to the Lord's table all evangelical Christians. We receive and recognize as ministers of Christ all who have been regularly ordained in any evangelical church. We believe in "the Holy Catholic church," and we long for the day to come when all who love our Lord Jesus Christ shall be perfectly joined together in heart and soul, and when the world, beholding how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, shall be led by the testimony of a united church to believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and believing shall have life through his name.

THROWING PENNIES AWAY.

A Superstition that Benefits the Sharp-Sighted Street Arab.

Have you ever picked up a penny on the street? If so you probably have not stopped a minute to think how the copper coin came to be lying there. It probably never entered your mind that the former owner Your natural conclusion after finding the coin was that some one had accidentally dropped it.

It is a fact that Chicago has many men whose superstition takes the form of regarding the possession of copper coins as unlucky. These men will never keep a copper in their pockets if they can help themselves, for which newsboys are profoundly grateful.

Should a stray penny find its way into the clothes of these superstitious creatures it is quickly flung away with a sigh of relief—and as quickly picked up unless invisible to the Chicago eyes.

This habit is common among politicians, speculators, gamblers of the ordinary kind, actors and some business men who would rather lose a good dinner than be among 13 at the table.

These men, who look upon the despised but useful copper as a "hoodoo," are the same men who carry the left hind foot of a rabbit, a horse chestnut or other supposed charm in their vest pocket to ward off the evil genius known as bad luck.

Some of these cranks go so far as to keep pennies out of their homes, and as long as the children get their pocket money in more valuable metal there is no objection to the boycott on copper.

There are men in the city hall and county building who honestly think they would be beaten at the polls or lose their job if a penny got into their pockets.

The directors of an accident insurance company of London advertise that they have made arrangements to insure druggists' claims arising out of errors in preparing medicines.

COAST AND INLAND YACHTING

Extent of Yachting in This Country.

Some Figures as to Its Cost—Taste for the Sport Increasing Among American People.

Each advancing year makes more apparent the universality of a taste for aquatic sports among the American people, says F. W. Pangborn, in the Century. Yachting has ever been a growing pastime by the waters of the North Atlantic coast. We now find white sails in the least-expected places; yachts and yachters where but a few years ago the only sailers were the timid wild duck and the solemn mud-hen; boats upon waters that have scarcely ceased to ripple from the agitation of their first invasion by a launched vessel; butterfly canoes scudding over rivers that not a decade since knew no alien thing save the Indian's dug-out; lakes upon which float shapely vessels of pattern so modern that they almost seem uncouth in their intrusion upon Nature's primeval landscape; sloops and cutters, schooners and cat-boats, every kind of sailing craft in sport, that can be made to cater to the yachter's insatiate desire for sport. In yachting the United States takes first rank; her yachts and yachters outnumber and outsail those of all other countries. Few among the "land-lubbers" of the country, and not many yachters realize the magnitude of this national pastime. The Queen's Cup races gave the sport a publicity which it never had before, but even these events did not bring to general public notice an adequate conception of the extent of this interest.

It is safe to estimate that there is at least one yacht to every ten thousand people in the land, and that an average yacht will carry at least ten persons. This means that there are at least six thousand yacht-owners in the country, and that sixty thousand people may participate in pleasure-sailing; a large number, surely, to be devoted to a sport which is necessarily confined to localities near the water, and which is an expensive pastime. The public hears much of vessels of the Volunteer and Grayling types, champions of the "big-boat" classes, but the real yachters of the land are the owners of small boats; in fact, the big-boat owner generally keeps a small yacht in which to enjoy himself when he feels like being master of his own craft. A few statistics will render this quite plain.

Figures that are somewhat incomplete show that there are over 200 organized yacht-clubs in the United States, which enroll nearly 4,000 yachts. Of these, less than one-thirteenth are steam vessels, launches, etc., and not sailing-boats at all. One-eleventh are classed as large yachts, including many steam and sail vessels, big schooners and sloops, all of more than forty feet water-line measurement. That is to say, of 4,000 recorded yachts, five-sixths are sailing vessels under 40 feet. This shows conclusively that the majority of American yachts are small boats that are managed by their owners. It is safe to assert that there are at least 2,000 more small yachts which are not entered in clubs, and of which no exact record can be given.

The 200 clubs report a membership of over 7,000 men, 4,000 of whom are yacht-owners. Leaving out one-sixth of them as owners of large and very costly vessels ranging in value from $5,000 to perhaps $500,000 each, and assuming the average cost of the small yachts to be about $1,000, which is a low figure, one finds that five-sixths of these 4,000 yachts represents an invested capital of over $3,300,000; a large sum when it is remembered that yachts never pay back anything in profit to their buyers, and that, like horses and carriages, they eat up a good deal of money all the time. The average dues, etc., of a yacht-club are about $25 a year, not counting extras. This paid in by 7,000 members of the clubs, shows a revenue of $175,000 per annum, which really represents no part of the great cost of yachting, for every yacht-owner has to pay his own expenses, and the club dues are spent on shore. At a every low estimate the owner of a small yacht will spend $50 a month during the season of about fiv emonths. This means that the small-yacht sailers of the country spend at least $800,000 in a season. How much their yachting costs the owners of the big boats it would be impossible to state; the sum is enormous.

PATTI'S DAILY LIFE.

Patti literally begins the business of the day in her bed. So soon as she is fairly awake her maid, Caroline, comes into the room with coffee and correspondence. Patti seldom opens a letter or newspaper herself, unless it is from some intimate friend.

All correspondence is sent to her secretary, who forwards what he sees fit to Patti, with side-note suggestions about the disposal of it.

When any letters are sent up for her to personally dispose of she usually answers them in bed. She even signs her checks in bed. Coffee and correspondence disposed of, Patti rises for her bath. —Ladies Home Journal.

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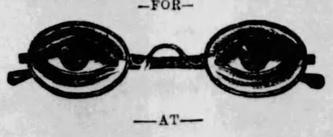

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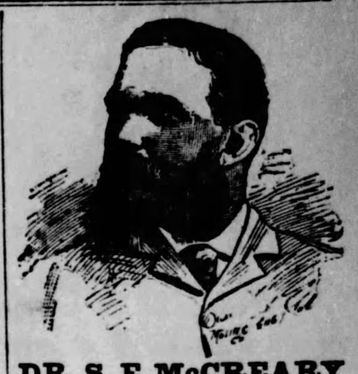

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UTICA - STANDARD FURNACES.

ESTIMATES carefully furnished.
CONTRACTS promptly executed.
RESULTS positively guaranteed.

R. G. BACON & CO.,

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

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NO SNOW! NO ICE!

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For all points in Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California,

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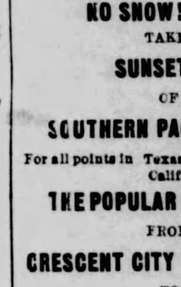

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Still draws the people for miles around as well as our own city people. It is the greatest hit of the age for painless tooth extracting. Try it once and that will settle you in its favor. Mondays and Wednesdays are the only half price days. Come early.

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DR. BIGELOW, Proprietor.

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MOKA MEDICINE CO., Toledo, O.
Also for sale by all druggists.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS

Dangerous Adventures Encountered on the Yukon.

A Rich and Beautiful Valley of Gold.

Tascott, the Chicago Murderer Heard from on the Journey—The Savage Knows a Thing or Two.

Special Correspondence Toledo Bee.

Old Fort Selkirk, British N. W. T., June 27, 1891.—The confluence of the Yukon and Newberry rivers is marked by a number of islands, and where about equally sized streams thus join it generally leaves the impression that the one descended by the traveler is always the larger of the two. The Canadian survey instituted measurements recently, showing the latter to be the wider, but flowing less water at that date, a relation which was clearly reversed as to amount when we floated out of it.

The great practical point is that the latter, coupled with Ah'k-klain, could bring continuous river navigation nearer the Pacific than could the former, which is impeded by an impassable rapid not far above the confluence of the two. Something over an hour's drifting brought us to a miner's camp.

Swindler and Harvey had here taken up a placer bar, but at that time so submerged by the freshet it could not be worked. Swindler had had an eventful prospecting tour the year before, extending across the whole face of Alaska down the Kouskoquim river just in time to reach Juneau and outfit for work here.

His narrative was interesting, although I recall but few salient points, the most conspicuous in a sensational way being the fact (or theory) that the notorious Chicago murderer, Tascot, was living among a band of savages on the Kouskoquim.

The identification certainly seemed to be reasonably accurate but too long to detail here. When the season is over these miners of the Upper Yukon ascend the river by poling their whip-sawed boat along shore, abandon it at the foot of the mountains, with but two or three days short and light supplies, make forced marches over the range, arriving oftentimes on the coast with but a single blanket and their buckskins purses more or less full of gold dust, according to their luck and work.

Our late lunch that evening was on moose's nose, toasted over the coals of a camp-fire. It is of the consistency of gristle with a nut-like flavor, not bad to the average palate.

And this brings it vividly to my mind that I have eaten everything from beaver-tail to moose's nose, from warmed-over walrus-hide to a ragout of rattlesnake, and that evening, for the hundredth time at least, was asked if I had ever encountered a gastronomic impossibility.

I have. A Minneconjon Sioux friend of mine once invited me to a dog-feast at the old Spotted Tail Agency the fall of 1877. Now I can eat dog until my shins bark, but Tonch-the-Clouds had sacrificed an old Mesozoic mongrel, boiled it for a day or two in a weak molasses water and then sprinkled it with sugar to serve as a desert. I ate all the agency rations served and stuck flat-footed on the last.

About 10 o'clock saw us drifting past the Upper Cassiar bar. Here, in 1886 six men, in eighteen days, took out $800 apiece; a fair summer's work for two men apiece on the average bar. Despite this brilliant record it was deserted at the time of our visit.

Camps were now numerous, but all the men, eight in number, at four bars, were waiting for the water to fall. About noon we drifted by the mouth of the big D'Abbadie, which I named in 1883 after the great French explorer, the local Indian name translated being the "Salmon," which miners call it "Big Salmon." That afternoon the moose's nose came to an end, as we ate it for a late lunch.

Like all semi-cartilageous, nutty meats, it is, I think, much better cold than warm, but I agree with one miner who said "I don't want too much tree-topper snout in mine;" and the expression "tree-topper" showed that he was from Montana. About the middle of the afternoon of next day (June 26) I became somewhat anxious regarding the Rink Rapids I knew to be ahead a short distance, for the high stage of water might make it somewhat dangerous to shoot them in light canvas boats.

As a usual thing rapids flowing over obstructions are improved in navigability by highwater while those flowing through them are rendered worse. The Rink Rapids are of the latter class, a number of huge rock pinnacles projecting from the very bed of the river, and looking like the piers of a great stone bridge whose spans had tumbled in. I think there are five of these, at least some miners speak of it as "The Five Fingers." About 4 o'clock we reached them. When I shot these on a raft in 1883, at the request of my Indian guide, I beached our craft and made an inspection, choosing the extreme right (east) channel, the usual one taken by miners and Indians. The excitement then was just pleasantly exhilarating.

An inspection of the rapids by Russell and the Doctor gave no reason for changing the usual channel or method, and at 4:20 we went through. Russell's boat slightly leading. The right channel is after all quite a narrow chute, and the greatest danger is in not keeping well to the center to avoid collision with the rough and jagged rocks of the sides.

Russell and the Moose.

At the entrance the first wave is about four feet high and they increase to the third or fourth, some two feet higher, with well defined "combings" that are fully equal to the heaviest surf one usually sees on the Arkatic shore, and whose hissing roar makes it hard to hear anything else in the narrow canon.

The importance of a little headway for steerage power in such places can not be overestimated and the doctor and I dug in our paddles to secure it, the consequence being we collided with the other boat in a sharp rap that might have sunk it had it been a wooden one.

This was just as Russell's boat mounted the wave ahead and the next second he disappeared out of sight in the trough beyond. As we rushed into the whitecap aloft we could see our prow projecting beyond the comb was directly over his boat and it seemed certain that it would come down on top of it as he arose and we sunk.

A couple of quick back strokes with our paddle and no further collision occurred. Russel, entering alone, had to rely upon his oars, which are poor enough in heavy rolling seas, and came near being thrown sidewise on a breaker's crest and swamped, an accident which I think not unlikely the collision helped to avert.

In any dangerous chute a boat of our size should have at least two persons aboard and paddles relied upon wholly. When we shot these in 1883 the waves were not quite so high and the waters seemed more broken up and frothy, the whole length of the short canon being a mass of milk-like foam, while at this stage of water the huge waves, or better speaking, great white-capped breakers, were well defined, reaching from rock to rock and did not break into a boiling mass until the canon was cleared and there was a chance to spread. One of the singular sensations of shooting an exciting rapid is the apparent slowness with which one moves, while directly in what one would infer to be the swiftest parts from the very name "rapids."

It always seemed to me that the boat was very deliberate and rather liked dallying in the dangerous ways: and then again it may be true that the foaming, dancing, roaring water is not going as fast as the senses credit. I know this is true of similar people.

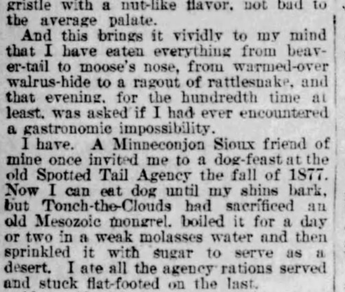
The waves we had to ride after passing well through were quite high but long and not breaking, so outside of possible sea-sickness if they continued too far, there was no great danger and we really enjoyed them by comparison with the much more dangerous Rink Rapids.

Singularly enough Russell did not know the collision took place in these latter rapids although it was a severe one, as he was busily engaged in righting his swinging boat to escape swamping. It was more like the collision of two foot-balls than two cannon balls, the shock being almost wanting. A most furious wind had made the steering difficult and of course at the worst places.

It had amounted to a gale just before shooting the Rink and at one time we discussed the advisability of postponing the run until it should die down. Just after we were treated to the incongruous combination of a prolonged heavy rain storm with the sun shining the whole time.

The next day, the 27th, we made our way to old Fort Selkirk, a long abandoned and utterly ruined Hudson Bay post, being the point where my explorations in 1883 terminated. The cutting capacity of the swift Yukon was well seen that day when we passed the site of the old Indian village of Kitt-ah-gon. Here a large well-constructed building stood in 1883 with a number of brush houses around it on a level wooded bank reaching far back to the hills. Now the river had swept away every vestige of the native town and cut deep into the poplar grove, leaving only a frowsy fringe of it hanging over the bank. Near here were many Indian graves and their abundance may account for the want of a native village any longer in the parts. Some I recognized as old acquaintances of 1883, but most of them were new and more recent arrivals—or rather departures.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.



Indian Grave Near Selkirk.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Old friend (happening in)—How are you, Fenley? You've got a pretty fine office here. How are you prospering?

Fenley—I'm at the top of the heap, old fellow. I am the vice-president of this mining exchange.

"You do a large business, I presume?"

"Immense. The responsibility of it weighs on me pretty heavily, but I've got to shoulder it. Can't get around that, you know."

"The man at that elegant desk is one of the officers of the company, I suppose?"

"Yes. He's the secretary. And the men at the other two elegant desks near him are his assistants. He has a wonderful amount of work to do. Absolutely astonishing! But he's a first-class man. We pay him a big salary."

"The man behind the rosewood railing is another official, is he not?"

"Yes. That's the treasurer. He's another first-class man. We pay him big money. But we make him give heavy bonds. Got to do it, you see. We handle too much money to run any risks."

"And who is that little dried-up old man at the pine desk in the corner?"

"That's old Scadds. He—h'm—signs the checks, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

HE WAS PUZZLED.

The tough office boy sat in the corner the other day, busily engaged in reading a book. Strange to say, it was not the "Adventures of Bunco Jim," "Daisy Dean, the Demon Detective," or even a thrilling narrative of more or less correct life on the plains. He was reading Shakespeare.

An expression of peace and joy was on his face that caused those who knew him to wonder if he had at last experienced a change of heart. His eyes sparkled and his whole expression was one of happiness. Finally he turned to a worker at another desk.

"Say, cull," he said, "I've got a question for yer. Did yer ever read Shakespeare?"

"Yep," was the reply.

"And d'yer know what he talks about?"

"Yep."

"Den maybe you can help me?"

"What is it?"

"Well, I want ter know which was de man, Romeo er Juliet?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S RESOLVE.

They sat on a rain sodden bench in the Smithsonian grounds, evidently a newly married couple. The weather was cold, but their love was warm, and the palpitation of their hearts kept time with their chattering teeth. Her eyes were blue as was her nose. One manly arm encircled her slender waist while the other upheld an umbrella. The rain drops gently trickling down their spines did not serve to cool their ardor in the least and every shiver seemed to cement them more closely together.

"It's awfully nice out here in the park," she murmured. "I think Washington is a lovely city for a wedding tour, don't you, dear?"

"Yes, darling," he replied, in an abstracted manner. "I shall always come here in the future."

And then a great, solid chunk of coolness seemed suddenly to come between them.—Washington Post.

QUEER WOODPILE.

The most wonderful woodpile on record is owned by a man of Oxford county, Maine. In the pile of eight cords, all cut from one piece of forest, are no fewer than twenty different kinds of wood—viz., white birch, yellow birch, white maple, rock maple, white ash, brown ash, black cherry, wild cherry, apple tree, elder, beech, moosewood, willow, fir, dogwood, spruce, sugar plum, elm, poplar, and hemlock.

TO DEPOSE MILAN.

The bill deposing King Milan, which will soon be presented to the Servian skouptchina, will make the bouffe monarch a permanent exile from his native land. He will not be allowed to enter Servian territory except in case of the severe illness of his son, when it will be necessary for him to receive the permission of both government and the regents.

BENEATH 'EM.

"Did you destroy this feather duster?" asked Freddie's mother.

"Yes'm," answered Freddie; "I wanted to be an Indian chief."

"But don't you know that feather dusters cost money?" queried his mother.

"I did," said Freddie; "but Indian chiefs don't think of such things."—Harper's Young People.

At Wilmington, Del., Miss Mabel Dunlap, a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Design, with five other women, has been engaged to decorate the interior of palace cars.

SELF-MADE TOLEDOANS.

Brief Sketches of Men You Meet Every Day.

M. I. Wilcox as Mill Hand and Bank President.

Racy Story of Toledo's Famous Fire Brigade Relief No. 1—His Acquaintance with Artemus Ward When the Latter Was a Reporter.

Once in a while, when Mr. M. I. Wilcox, the genial president of the Merchants' National bank, feels in the humor—and, by the way, he is always good humored—he loves to tell you stories of

"Relief Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1."

No. 1 was the crack volunteer fire company of Toledo 50 years ago, and numbered among its membership the boys who afterward became the men who lifted Toledo from a straggling, struggling little village into a thriving and flourishing city.

When the Wilcox store on Water street burned down some years ago the records, then in possession of Mr. Wilcox, were destroyed, and the histofy of that aggregation of brave young pioneers is now simply a tradition that will practically go into oblivion with the passing generation. The late Peter Berdan was one of the earliest and most active members of it. The names of those still living are few, but their names are worth placing on record. They are:

T. P. Brown,	Norman Waite,
John Barker,	M. I. Wilcox,
J. B. Ketcham,	J. T. Dewey.

"The greatest fire that I ever remember us having," said Mr. Wilcox to a Bee recently, "was when the Stebbins block on Summit street burned. There were several lives lost, among whom was a Dr. Briggs, a member of our brigade and a right good fellow."

Mr. Wilcox still has the colors of the brigade. The flagstaff, a handsome mahogany affair, bore the stars and stripes over an Ohio regiment during the war, and is said to be still in an armory in Columbus.

Mr. Wilcox was well acquainted with Artemus Ward (Charles Brown) when he was a common everyday reporter on the Toledo Telegram, now the Commercial.

"We had him once with us on a trip our brigade made to Fort Wayne," said Mr. Wilcox, in speaking of the famous humorist. "There was a reporter named Nash, of the Toledo Times, and Brown—he was known to us as Charlie Brown—made continual fun of Nash during the entire trip. We went down there to compete with theFort Wayne fire company, and Brown made a report of our trip that was widely read and noticed. Well, it was but a few days later that he came in here and told me that he had received a flattering offer from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which he afterward accepted."

When a mere lad M. I. Wilcox came here from his home on Lake Ontario, and secured the position of clerk in what was then known as the Premium flour mills. He had worked for a short time previously in Buffalo and knew considerable of the flouring business.

During the war he leased and operated with more or less success the Manhattan mills. The canal managers, however, refused him a sufficiency of water and he was obliged to run the mill nights and Sundays.

He made considerable out of the venture; enough, at least, to start him in the ship chandlery business, in which he has amassed a fortune. He has operated the same store on Water street for over thirty years, and is doing as rushing a business as ever.

He and H. S. Walbridge were friends in those early years, when Walbridge was considered the best and ablest buyer of corn that ever traveled the Wabash.

Minot I. Wilcox was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., April 7, 1829. He is a son of Oliver Wilcox, who was born in Connecticut in 1780. The grandfather (also Oliver Wilcox) born in Rhode Island in 1747, was in early life a New Bedford whaler. The father of Minot was married with a lineal descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Accompanied by two brothers he set out in 1809 for the new settlements in western New York, and in 1810 located permanently in Jefferson county, where they settled and began the work of pioneer life in the forest. Oliver served in the American army in the war of 1812-15, participating in several operations, including the engagements at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He died in Jefferson county in 1868, aged 88 years, 24 years after the death of his wife. Their children were 13 in number, of whom the youngest two were twins. Minot being one of these. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, with such limited school education as he was enabled to acquire during occasional respites from arduous toil upon the not over fruitful homestead.

At the age of 16 he obtained employment with a ship joiner in the neighborhood at $9 per month. An apprenticeship of one year qualified him to set up as ship joiner on his own account, which he followed for a year.

At the suggestion of a brother-in-law, S. S. Read, who was operating a mill at Black Rock, he joined the latter, and after working in the mill two years, accompanied Mr. Read to Toledo, in 1850, where he was employed for two years by Read & Thompson in the old Premium mill (now Armada mill). In 1852 he was clerk for Thomas Watkins, a grain dealer, and in 1853 he leased and took the management of the Manhattan mill in connection with S. S. Read, which establishment was first made profitable under his direction.

In December, 1864, Read and Wilcox bought the vessel supply store of Wm. O. Brown, on Water street, and carried on a business there and on Summit street until 1869, when the partnership was dissolved. In that year Leonard and Minot I Wilcox founded the firm of Wilcox Brothers, which, beginning at the corner of Madison and Water streets, was transferred in 1868 to the location now occupied by the Wilcox Cordage and Supply company on Water street. Wilcox Brothers continued in business until the death of Leonard, in May, 1880. M. I. Wilcox conducted the business alone until the incorporation, in 1886, of the Wilcox Cordage and Supply company, of which he was chosen president.

The steady growth of the business of the house from 1860 to the present time, bears testimony to the efficiency which marked its management. Mr. Wilcox has been interested in different industrial enterprises.

For 20 years past he has been at the head of the firm of Wilcox & Co., manufacturers of steam dredges and steam shovels. He has been a director of the Merchants National bank since its organization, is now its president, and has been otherwise identified with the prosperity and growth of Toledo.

For 10 years he was an active and efficient member of the Volunteer fire department of the city, taking an active part in the organization of Relief Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 (composed mainly of merchants and clerks), of which he was elected foreman in 1860, and continued as such until the disbandment of the company upon the introduction of the paid department in January, 1866 when the members of the company testified their appreciation of his services by the presentation of a silver box.

Under the three-months call for troops in 1864, Mr. Wilcox enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio regiment (Colonel C. B. Phillips) and received a major's commission.

The name of Mr. Wilcox, for 30 years, has been familiar with shipping men along the western lakes, by whom it has been respected, as it has been and is by all classes with whom he has had business relations. He was married in 1855 with Miss Emma Finney, a daughter of Harry Finney, deceased, of New York, and niece of the late President Finney, of Oberlin, Ohio.

In January of this year Mr. Wilcox was elected president of the Merchants' National bank, a position in which he does credit to himself and to the sound judgment of the directory which elected him.

A paper published in Greenland can boast of the longest name in existence. It is Arrangagliotio Natinginnavuik Sysuraminas Sinik!

A CURIOUS MALFORMATION.

Instead of Arms and Legs a Child Has Flippers Like a Turtle.

Lafayette, La., May 7.—The most wonderful and peculiarly malformed specimen of humanity ever heard of in this country might have been witnessed at Clark's hotel in Lafayette for several days past in the person of a male child about two years old, the offspring of Erasco Foreman and wife, of Vermillion parish. The little boy is perfectly developed physically, save its limbs, there being rudimentary developments of these parts more resembling the flippers of a turtle than the arms and legs of a child. These flippers extend at right angles from the body. While short, they can be thrown and twisted in any direction by the child, who is able move about pretty freely by turning itself over and over on the floor.

Five miniature claws mark the position of the fingers on each hand or forearm and but three toes on the left foot and four on the right one give any indication of the location of these organs. The fingers and toes, if such they may be called, are destitute of bones, having a small nail or leaw at the extremity of each. Little Arthur Foreman, the child in question, has otherwise magnificently developed physique, and barring the curious malformation of his limbs, would doubtless produce a fine specimen of manhood in years of maturity.

Blessed with a strong body and perfect health, beautiful flaxen hair and an intelligent countenance, the unfortunate condition of this monstrosity cannot but excite the deepest feelings of pity and commiseration. The parents of this wonderful freak of nature are simple country folks and return to their home, where they will endeavor to care for the unfortunate little child which, in the providence of God, has been placed in their care.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE

More Outside Property to Go on the Market.

Auction Sales and the Benefits Resulting.

Talks with Dealers on Various Features—The Record of Transfers—Buildings in Course of Construction.

This has been an uneventful week in real estate. Almost every day brought with it a down-pour of rain, making it almost impossible for dealers to show property. Many appointments were made, but a deluge of April showers soon disposed of these.

Inquiry has been better that that of any week since the season opened up in earnest.

One of the features was the sale of seven acres of unplatted property for $7,000.

Building is booming, and one or two large business blocks are contracted for every week. This week the foundation for two fine blocks in the central portion of the city were commenced, one on the corner of Summit and Jefferson streets by Dennis Coghlin, and the other on Huron street, by the National Union.

Within a fortnight Gov. Ashley will begin the erection of a splendid block on the corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets, to be occupied by the Central Chandelier company. This will be one of the finest buildings in the city.

While the recent rains have retarded the movement of property to some extent, they seemed to instill new life into the grass and foliage, greatly beautifying and improving the appearance of the property, which makes up for the delay in business.

The usual amount of small property changed hands, which is really the important feature of the real estate business.

Business in all of its branches is flourishing, and the real estate dealer, the merchant, the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker are all satisfied with the present state of affairs.

About Small Sales.

"Small sales seem to predominate, in the real estate business this spring," remarked C. E. Kent, the abstractor, to a Bee, "and there is certainly a wonderful amount of this kind of property moving. I suppose real estate men would starve to death if they were compelled to depend upon big sales for a living. Big deals are all right, but the small ones make the business. Judging from the transfers each week, Toledo must certainly be growing, as real estate dealers tell me they are selling more property for immediate use this spring than ever before."

Good Business.

"Business this week has been very good, considering the large amount of rainfall," said Fred McCaskey, of the firm of Robert McCaskey & Son, to a Bee. "Of course business would have been better had there not been so much rain, but what cannot be cured must be endured. I don't know that we missed any business on account of the rain, only it was impossible to keep appointments to show property which necessitated delay. We have quite a number of houses in course of construction, and contemplate building a great many before winter comes again. We are selling more lots this year to parties who intend to build homes on them at once than ever before, and other dealers make about the same report. So you can readily see that Toledo is growing and improving more and more every year."

Special Sales.

Special sales are becoming more popular in Toledo, every year, and this manner of disposing of property will soon be thoroughly established and generally utilized.

A number of special sales were held last year, and each proved a success, both to the seller and purchaser. Irving B. Hiett is making arrangements ofr the first special sale of the season.

The property thus to be disposed, consists of 62 lots in Western avenue addition, fronting on Western avenue, Gordon and Anna streets, east from Miller street.

On the day of the sale, free street car tickets will be given to all wishing to attend the sale. All those who visit the grounds and register their names get a chance on a free lot to be given away to the holder of the lucky ticket.

The property is in a thickly settled locality, and is in a desirable neighborhood. The price of the lots range from $190 up, sold $10 cash payment and $5 per month. The strees are all graded, sidewalks laid, shade trees planted and sewerage provided.

"It would be a good thing if special sales were more generally adopted in Toledo," remarked Oliver Hiett to a Bee, "and it will not be a great while befreo special sales will be the manner of selling suburban property. To conduct a special sale successfully, it is necessary and the prices are not cut to compete and the terms very easy. The property is incumbent on the large number of sales made, and to sell rapidly, the terms must be reasonable enough to meet the possibilities of the workingmen. Another thing, special sales establish diversified ownership, which is a great advantage in the increasing of the value of real estate. This, for several reasons. First, when a number of single lots in an addition are sold to different parties, these lots are practically out of the market, and the prices are not cut to compete with other property. Then if a man buys out lot, he doesn't expect to speculate on it, but will build and improve it. If a dozen men buy a dozen different lots adjoining each other and all build a house, their respective lots, it can be readily seen that the property will be greatly enhanced in value, aside from cost the actual improvement."

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued this week as follows:

F. L. Lewis, frame dwelling, Waite street, $1,600.

Math Hanny, frame dwelling, Mulberry street, $800.

John Adams, frame dwelling, Hicks street, $1,000.

Herman Deafrs, frame addition, Hamilton street, $400.

M. Kepp, frame dwelling, Starr avenue, $2,000.

Mrs. E. Nagenkknecht, frame dwelling, Page street, $800.

D. K. Shefford, frame dwelling, Eva street, $1,100.

R. Krauch, frame dwelling, Strucher street, $200.

Mrs. M. Calkins, frame dwelling, Bancroft street, $550.

Geo. W. White, frame dwelling East Broadway, $1,200.

I. A. Richardson & Son, frame dwelling, Melrose street, $2,000.

R. Palm, two frame dwellings, Detroit avenue, $600 and $300.

A. Skeelenhelm, frame dwelling, Boyd street, $950.

J. F. Johnson, frame dwelling, Machen street, $500.

C. W. Doty, frame cottage, Niagara street, $500.

Thos. Marker, frame addition, Prescott street, $500.

George L. West, brick dwelling, Wayne street, $2,500.

Mrs. Anne Thompson, frame dwelling, Monroe street, $3,000.

G. G. Hadley, brick addition, Madison street, $1,000.

E. Selzenstock, frame dwelling, Jerome street, $600.

L. C. Weibler, frame dwelling, Vermont avenue, $1,375.

Geo. J. Steinmayer, frame dwelling, Vermont avenue, $1,275.

Mrs. Fisher, frame dwelling, Bancroft street, $600.

Thomas F. Huber, frame residence, corner of Lincoln and Lawrence avenues, cost $2,900.

Gus Bahne, frame dwelling, South street, $200.

Charles Marlow, frame dwelling, Wisconsin street, $1,250.

C. Jeffers, frame dwelling, Camp street, $500.

L. Fenneberg, brick residence, Broadway, $5,000.

M. Banfield, frame dwelling, Erie street, $1,000.

Graff Acklin, frame dwelling, Parker street, $1,200.

Gus Bahm, frame addition, Fourth street, $200.

Charles Marlow, frame dwelling, Wisconsin street, $1,250.

L. Fenneberg, brick dwelling, Eire street, $5,000.

Geo. S. Skeldon, two-story dwelling, Erie street, $1,000.

Thomas Haddock, two frame cottages, Ash street, $1,400.

Timothy Farran, frame dwelling, Floyd street, $400.

.gfa

Transfers of the Week.

Val K. Chatarina, to Mary E. O'Gorman, part of lot 171 Woodruff's addition, $1,200.

T. H. Starr to Raleigh Leist, sub-division 1 of lot 803, Port Lawrence division, $1,200.

Charles E. Bartley to T. P. Robb, lots in Bartley's addition, $1,850.

Charles T. Raymer to Joseph Wayame, part of lot 9, Woodruff's sub-division, $1,200.

J. H. Bowman to Catharine McMahon, part of lots 18 and 19, Irving Place addition, $1,400.

Martha Munich to Catharin Regan, lot 125 Potter's addition, $432.

I. N. Poe to Eliza Henry, lot 10 Hiett & Skidmore's addition, $325.

Robert McCaskey to Julius Denier, lot 215 Co-operative addition, $102.

George Keonig to Martha Kipp, lots 143 and 144 Kelley's addition, $925.

John Kina to Ignacy Frolich, lot 76 Douglass' addition, $700.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company to J. R. B. Ransom, lots 28, 29 and 104 Dorr street addition, $379.

Helen M. Thomson to Abram T. Lamson, lots in Buck & Thomson's addition, $2,200.

M. R. Bartley to Geo. S. Biarly, undivided half of lot 4, Mertz' addition, $2,500.

J. K. Hamilton to Marcus Gitski, lots 36, 38 and 40, Ironville, $750.

Lawrence Lawlow to Emilie Mueller, lot 82, extension of Peck's addition, $725.

Orlando M. Woodward to L. W. Morris, lots in Summit level addition, $2,350.

Margaret Leckleider to Charles E. Bartley, lot 77, Chesbrough addition, $1,200.

J. R. B. Ransom to Jacob B. Landis, lot 293 and part of lot 294, Fair Grounds addition, $425.

William Reiter to Joseph Kozenwinski, part of lot 87, Huberich's addition, $1,350.

Phillip Strauss to George Baker, lots 163, 164 and 167, extension Elm street addition, $2,475.

George Baker to William Young, lot 163 extension of Elm street addition, $860.

John R. Calder, guardian to Eugene Sullivan, northeast half of lot 24, Brady's addition, $800.

Christian Fentz to Jacob Fexter et al., lot 15 Hassenzahl's sub-division, $900.

J. B. Ketcham 2d, to Martin Schatt, lot 10, Bancroft place, $600.

Joseph Keenan to Charles F. Peck, part of lot 84, Shaw & Frazer's addition, $500.

S. Walbridge to August Raddle, lot 31 and 32, Broadway, $575.

Miles B. Calhoun to Michael Henes, west half of lot 169 Germania extension, $1,300.

Henry Zeulgraf to John Romstadt, lot 233 Kelsey's addition, $450.

Wincenty Wiczerski to Joseph Urbanski, lot 9 Cottage Grove addition, $250.

J. R. B. Ransom to the Schauss Manufacturing company, lots 323 and 362, Fair Grounds addition, $400.

J. R. B. Ransom to Wm. H. Knorr, lot 284 Fair Ground addition, $325.

Ovid W. Lamport to Dennis Calkins, lot 37 Cornwall addition, $900.

Euphenia Tompkins to Christopher Ducia, lot 19 block 78, North Toledo, $350.

E. J. Cooke to Christopher Ducia, lot 15, block 58, $500.

William Ottgen to Samuel J. Gibbons, lot 15, replatt block 82, North Toledo, $600.

Charlotte L. Taylor to Wm. W. Vine, lot 20, replatt block 82, North Toledo, $1,000.

J. R. B. Ransom to Marie E. Ricard, lot 14, Nichols' first addition, $500.

Nancy Bowman to John Langraf, part of lot 80, Hill's addition, $1,425.

Ed D. Moore to Marie Kruck, lot 66, Heston addition, $300.

Helen B. Rhoades to Emma B. Gibbs, lot 7, Kelley's addition to Auburndale, $300.

Antone Flag to John J. Adner, lot 12, Whiting's addition, $1,000.

John Arduer to Antone Fleig, part of lot 416 and 417 Oliver's addition, $9,500.

James Donoher to Kate Wright, part of sub-division 7 and 8 of lot 822, Port Lawrence division, $100.

Stephen Brophy to Margaret J. Grove, lot 3 Brophy's first addition, $400.

George McCoy to Urania Janney, part of lot 784 Port Lawrence division, $4,550.

Francis Sumner to Geo. W. McCoy, part of lot 28 and 29, Shaw & Well's addition, $3,500.

Clarence Brown to Frank Hendrix, lot 29 Lincoln Smith addition, $400.

H. S. Walbridge to Wm. J. Spear, east half of lot 91 Englewood addition, $2,500.

Urania Janney to Francis J. Sumner, part of lot 4, block 12 Orchard's addition, $7,000.

Geo. Kline to Minnie H. Kline, lot 89, Calkins addition, $1,200.

Charles Phillips to Geo. Oberle, lot 81 and part of lot 80 Cherry Grove addition, $1,650.

Wm. Schroeder to Anna Mosney, lot 52, Robison Riverside addition, $625.

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Choice lots, for residences only, on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. addition. Will advance money to purchasers of lots to build, at six per cent. interest.
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$ 900—Curtis street, near Western avenue, new house. Pays 11 per cent. on money invested. Will sell on small monthly payments. If you want a home, or if you want an investment, look at this place.
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JEWEL PLACE

Everything has been put into neat and attractive condition to make the property a strictly first-class home center. BUILDING RESTRICTIONS will require fine residences. Stone Sidewalks will be laid immediately on all Central Avenue and Detroit Avenue frontage. SHADE TREES have been planted, SEWERAGE will be provided, the NEW BELT LINE of the Consolidated Street Car system will pass the property—to be in operation before July 1.

If you want a FIRST-CLASS HOME SITE cheap, see us before the property is open to the market, and get our prices.

Irving B. Hiett & Co.
243 ST. CLAIR STREET.

The Fact Is
Such weather as this ought to be utilized.
You can't afford to wait.
To commence your house now is to insure its early completion.
To delay is to probably run into bad weather.

There's Englewood
Undoubtedly the prettiest place in Toledo to build it.

We will please you as to place, price and payments.

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ALL IN A SPORTING WAY

The Toledo Team Back to Its Home

And Ready to Defeat the Omahogs.

Gossip of the Diamond and Track and Matters of General Public Interest.

The Toledo ball club has arrived in this city and is ready to put on life preservers and enter a swimming match with any club in the Western. The park is far from finished and if any base ball is attempted to-day it will not be of a very good quality. Toledo has been particularly unfortunate in the opening this year so far as finances is concerned, as eight games abroad have been postponed on account of rain. The attendance has not been as large as was expected, and the old spirit of enthusiasm does not seem to exist ,outside of the simon pure ball crank who can get fun out of a game even though the snow flies. The coming series will be a very eventful one as all the clubs in the League will visit Toledo on this trip.

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The Browns were donning their uniforms for their usual morning practice yesterday, says the St. Louis Republic, when Perry Werden dashed into the dressing room just as Buckley finished a hard luck story. "Where's Chris?" was his first inquiry. "What's the matter?" in chorus, was the answer he received. "Say, boys, I'm telling it to you dead straight and no kidding. For three nights handrunning I've been dreaming of the good old days when I played on a winning team and indulged in three-baggers and home runs pretty regularly. The first thing I'd know I'd see a figure at the head of my bed togged out to beat the devil and try as hard as I could it puzzled me to know what the infernal thing had on. It was a little plainer the second night than the first and I thought it was a slicker and that it meant that I was going the way of most of the old boys and end my days in the fire department after my ball days were over; but last night his nibs, the ghost, showed up again and what do you think it had on? A dead ringer for Chris' mackintosh and on the breast of it in letters as plain as Perry's pies was ever painted on my old wagon was the word 'hoodoo.' I gave a yell, made a slide for the other side of the bed and lost my senses. I never came to until about an hour ago, and here I am, and what am I going to do?"

Not a word was said, but Cub Stricker made for the door and in a few minutes "der boss" president was among his hirelings. At Cub's command Perry repeated his story and concluded with "yaller macintosh, yaller ball, see?" The perspiration stood on Chris' face as he remembered the many compliments of his friends and his own satisfaction at his appearance in his new fad and he protested against giving it up. The players gathered around him and insisted on the sacrifice. He thought of his losses in trying to carry an association club in Cincinnati last year and Mike Kelly's connection with the undertaking. It flashed through his mind that here was a chance to even up an old score and satisfy his players. "I tell you, boys, I give der macintosh to Mike Kelly, den we do der Bostons up." His players applauded his decision, a messenger boy was sent for and the macintosh was sent to the ill-fated Kelly. "Say," spoke up Werden, "what if Mike won't take it?" "Won't what!" yelled Glasscock. "Mike'll take anything from a Higham residence to a small beer." With the hoodoo discovered and disposed of the boys are confident that they will strike a winning streak. In future when it rains Chris will use an umbrella and wear a troubled look.

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Since the Pittsburgs knocked those 12 runs out of Breitenstein in one inning, Chris Von der Aheful files an amended petition denying the authorship of the phenomenon's discovery.—New York Herald.

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There's weeping in the Spalding camp,
Hart hangs his upper lip;
E'en Frank Rhelms wears a saddened look,
For Anson's lost his grip.
—Exchange.

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Indications thus early in the fight point to the fact that Amos Rusie's cast-iron arm has not grown rusty during the off season. Mr. Rusie puts a full set of whiskers on every ball he pitches this season.

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The Williamston Enterprise has the following of interest to Toledo horsemen: "Mr. A. C. Jefferson, who has had some fine horses in training here the past winter, left for Toledo, O., last Thursday, taking his stock with him and a letter received yesterday states that he and his horses arrived in the above mentioned city all right and also that his patrons were more than pleased with the appearance and condition of their horses and he further states that the outlook is fair for his stable filling very rapidly with good horses. Mr. Jefferson is a practical horseman, having had a large experience in training trotting and pacing horses throughout this and other states and his pleasant manner and honorable and upright way of doing business has won for him hosts of friends among horsemen and the public in general. Mr. Jefferson is now training Dr. Parker's string.

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C. W. Williams bought the dam of Axtell for $75. The dam of Ralph Wilkes, 2:18 at a 2-year-old, and sold for $30,000, was once sold for $110. Nutwood, 2:18 3-4, was sold at auction as a 2-year-old for $175, and afterward brought $28,000 at auction. The dam of Jack, 2:12 1-2, was sold after she had foaled that speedy trotter for $40. Clara, the dam of Dexter, was once sold for $13. She was only 14 1-2 hands high. Hambletonian 10, when four months old, was sold with his mother for $125, and he afterward earned $62,000 in one year.

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The two "Von ders" seem to keep step well at the rear of the procession. If the Baltimore Von der would send another telegram to the St. Louis Von der and mark it "confidential" perhaps Chris would not give it to the newspapers this time. How would this one do: "To C. Von der Ahe, St. Louis, Mo.:—If I win a game will you? (Signed) H. Von der Horst." Or like this: "If I join the Eastern league, will you?" Perhaps the league isn't laughing at the dinky dink Von der Ahe is getting.

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Only one instance is on record besides Breitenstein's recent experience where a pitcher was punished for 12 runs in the first inning. In 1879 "Jim" White, who was captain of the Cincinnati team, discovered a phenomenon in the person of Harry Wheeler of that place. It was the Providence club which convinced "Jim" in one inning that he had guessed wrong and 14 runs were scored.

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Gentle Jeems Mutrie, erstwhile manager of the New York Giants, has been relieved of the management of the Elmira Eastern league team. When he arrived at Elmira a few weeks ago he was full of enthusiasm and has been full of "booze" more or less ever since. Jim Knowles, formerly of the Buffalos, will succeed him as manager and play third base.

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Sporting men in England are deeply absorbed in discussing the poisoning of the Duke of Westminster's race horse Orme, the outrage presumably having been committed by some one interested in preventing the horse from winning the Two Thousand Guineas.

The horse is improving rapidly. However, his owner deemed it best to scratch the horse's entry in the Two Thousand Guineas, but Orme still continues to be the favorite for the Derby.

The duke has offered a reward of $25,000 for information that will lead to the arrest of the miscreant who did the poisoning.

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The trotting world was recently startled by the report that the breeding of Arion has not been correctly given, the weak point being in the breeding of the second dam. There were two mares, both owned by the same man, and both in foal to Nutwood. These mares were in charge of a farmer in Wisconsin, the owner having gone to California. One was Addie, by Hambletonian Chief, scond dam Manton, by Harry Clay, 45. The second mare was bred at Woodburn, and was a full sister to Voltaire, being by Tattler, dam Young Portia, by Mambrino Chief, II.; second dam Portia, by Roebuck; third dam by Whips, thoroughbred. This latter mare is the second dam of Arion, and not Addie. It appears that Addie had a colt and the sister of Voltaire a filly, and when the produce was sent to California the description was so imperfect that "the children got mixed up."

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Von der Ahe has filed a protest. Vondy files something every day now. If it isn't a protest it is an opinion of his club. He was negotiating with "Pete" Browning when Louisville secured the latter; that is, Browning asked $3,500 to play in St. Louis and Von der Ahe offered him $2,200. During the lull which followed this slight discrepancy in figures the Louisville club and the gladiator assimilated. Then Chris kicked on the ground that while he was negotiating with a player on a $1,300 difference no other club had a right to interfere. If his view of the base ball law is correct the law must be copied after the laws of Russia.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Doyle is very wild.

Esterbrook has signed with Elmira.

Hub Collins is batting like a fiend.

Sanders will join Louisville on June 30.

Kid McGill is pitching good ball for Cincinnati.

Kelly says he does not want to be a Giant now.

Killen and Dolan are prime favorites in Washington.

Luby, of the Chicago club, is the star pitcher this season.

Pitcher Foreman will probably be released by Washington.

Ryan and Reddy Mack will play with Providence this season.

Ned Fussebach will play with the Terre Haute club this season.

Scheffler has been released by the Athletics and will sign with Troy.

Arthur Whitney will manage, captain and play third base for Lowell.

Mike Slatterly, the old New York fielder, has signed with the Binghampton team.

Ted Sullivan's Chattanooga team leads the Southern league in the pennant race.

Milwaukee, if she possesses anything in her club, owns a large keg full of coachers.

Chamberlain believes in home runs in time to win the game, and he makes them, too.

Breckenridge, the big first baseman of the Columbus club, is developing into a great slugger.

The Louisville outfield will be found second to none in the general run of league outfielders.

Lee Viau has made up his mind to become a doctor and attended a course of lectures last winter.

Manager Walz is becoming disgusted with his Baltimore club and intends to make several changes.

Tony Mullane thinks that Dave Orr was the greatest right-handed batter that ever stood in shoe leather.

Already the cry of umpire robbery is being raised in the Southern league. Mobile has set the evil fashion.

Hardie Richardson was signed by the New York baseball club. He will play either second base or left field.

Jocko Fields catches Rusie's fast delivery without trouble, and is fast becoming a favorite with New York cranks.

Dan Brouthers still wears the old sweater he used while with the Boston club of the American association.

Pitcher Al Maul, whom Cushman wanted for the Brewers, has signed with the Athletics, of the Eastern league.

Lawrence Patrick Murphy and "Sandy" Griffin, two of last year's Washington team, have caught on with New Haven.

It is said that Arthur Irwin supplanted Barnie as Washington's manager by offering to do his work for $1,350 less per year.

Morgan Murphy, of the Cincinnatis, a young player, is considered the crack catcher of the National league at this time.

Tom Ramsey, one of the greatest left-hand twirlers ever in the business, is now tending a lunch counter on the Louisville grounds.

Dr. Stucky recently resigned the presidency of the Louisville club, but the directors unanimously refused to accept the resignation.

Mr. Willie Wilde, the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, is reported to be a base ball crank. That entitles him to citizenship in America.

Pittsburg helped Chicago to put the non-playing coaching rule through and Pittsburg was the first to use it. Hanlon is on the lines every day.

Manager McGunnigle had left his rabbit foot at home when he applied for the position of manager of the Baltimores, and the offer was declined.

From all over the country come tributes to Veteran Galvin's work. Everybody has a good word to say for the father of seven boys and one girl.

Cleveland has the proud distinction of being the first club in the 12-club league to play an errorless game, and the first to shut out an opposing club.

There is some talk of New York signing Ranney, the crack catcher of the Dartmouth College team, but nothing definite has been arranged.

Somebody in the east has discovered that "ice wagon ball is the latest term for slow playing." That gentleman must have been under cover a long time.

The silk banner won by the Clevelands at Hot Springs for defeating the Chicagos in a series of games will be floated from the court house tower in Cleveland.

Somebody has called Manager Irwin "Cut Rate Artie," because he bid under Barnes' salary and got Barnes' job. The Wagners believe in the scalper business.

Irving Ray has had many offers from the Western and Eastern leagues, but as he has a good paying grocery business in Boston he will probably keep out of base ball.

The real name of Pitcher Cuppy, of Cleveland, is Koppe. It is spelled that way on the family Bible, but scorers raised such havoc with it that he changed it to Cuppy.

As was expected the first kick against the umpire came from St. Louis. Sheridan, who was unlucky enough to be assigned to the umpire morgue of the west, was the victim.

Pitchers Haddock and Lovett are having a dead easy time of it this spring, but it's costing them something like $10 a day to vindicate their personal ideas of base ball salaries.

No wonder they call Anson old. Any man who would pass through what he has suffered this spring and what he suffered last fall would be in luck to grow old a year every day.

Cobb, Baltimore's new pitcher, gives promise of being one of the best in the business. He has great speed and excellent command. He was never known to be rattled out on the coast.

The facility with which Uncle Adrian Constantine Anson wins games after disposing of players generally considered indispensable to his success, is one of the surprising features of the national game.

There has been a mighty shaking up in the Baltimore club. Van Haltren has resigned the management and Vice President Waltz will endeavor to fill his shoes. Sleepy Bill Johnson has been given his release.

President Williams has already experienced trouble with his staff of umpires. One Corcoran, while officiating in Columbus, showed signs of whisky insanity. He proved it to be his "fust hoffence" and was forgiven.

There are grave suspicions in "Mike" McDonald's mind that $6,250 was a mite more than Amos Rusie's services would be worth this year, and that he was blind lucky to get Amos divorced from that Chicago contract.

Last year they tried to bury Umpire Emslie under a bank of beer glasses in Cincinnati. This year the Cincinnati newspapers unite in a grand chrus of praise for his work. The storm of beer glasses seems to have made an impression.

And now, sure enough, "Kid" Baldwin is not even playing for cigarette money. The Pacific Northwestern league has set him adrift. Best thing "Kid" can do for himself and a suffering community is to crawl into his hat and talk himself to death.

So the Cleveland club, in spite of their early declaration against Sunday base ball, eat their words and give themselves the lie and enter the lists with St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati as law breakers. So much for President Robison's promise to his patrons.

Captain Dannie Richardson, through his friend, Senator Hill, of Elmira, N. Y., has worked up the national game to a high pitch in congress. They are talking of forming two teams, one representing the house of representatives and one the United States senate, and they'll go at each other on the diamond.

Catcher Rainey, the crack backstop of the Dartmouth College team, is in demand. Both New York and Boston want him. If the Giants secure Kelly, then Rainey will go to Boston, but if Kelly stays at the Hub, Rainey will be found with New York. He will not go with either, however, until after the close of the college season.

Manager Barnie's experience with the Wagners has been as varied as a patch quilt. Two years ago the Wagners said he was crazy and Barnie sued them for libel. Then he dismissed the suit and they employed him to manage their club. Now he has been dismissed, and they are talking very politely of each other. And such is the ethics of base ball as she is played to-day.

AROUND THE TRACKS.

Direct, 2:06, will go into training June 15.

Over 400 stallions are nominated in the Nebraska futurity.

Jessie Gaines, 2:15 3-4, has gone to pacing, and is very fast at the latoral gait.

An organization has been formed to build a trotting track at Versailles, Ky.

London, Ont., has formed a trotting association with a capital stock of $15,000.

C. H. Nelson will drive Nelson, 2:10, against his record at the Terre Haute, Ind., fair in August.

Sally Benton, 4-year-old record 2:17 1-2, foaled a brown filly by Advertiser, 3-year-old record 2:16, at Palo Alto recently.

Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Lucy, 2:18 1-4, and Lady Thorne, 2:18 1-4, three of the queens of the turf, are buried side by side.

Genevra, the great daughter of War Dance, has foaled a bay filly by Longfellow, making the filly a full sister to Corrigan's Riley.

J. Kiley has sold to the Gambrinus stables, of Memphis, Tenn., the 3-year-old bay colt Wightman, by Bramble, dam Planchette, for $10,000.

Allerton, 2:09 1-4, will not be taken out of the stud until July; so he can not be secured as one of the star attractions for the Belmont July meeting.

Gus Strauss, of Lexington, has declined an offer of $5,000 for his yearling brother to Corrigan's Lew Weir, by Charles Fleischman, of Cincinnati.

Longford, J. B. Collins' candidate for the Brooklyn handicap, extensively touted and well backed, has broken down. He may never see the post again.

The pacer Wazetta, 2:28, was used in Pittsfield, Mass., for two years peddling vegetables. He was sold for $80 a short time before he was put in training.

Pescadore, the winner of the Arkansas Derby, is at the St. Louis track and comfortably stalled. His full brother, Lew Martin, is quartered close beside him.

Maud S., it is believed, is in foal by Ansel. The last time she was bred was the first week in September. The great daughter of Miss Russell is enjoying the best of health.

Senator W. Thompson, of Washoe, Nev., is the latest recruit the turf has gained. He has quite a string of thoroughbreds in training at the Bay District race track, San Francisco.

The Vineland, N. J., Fair association will hang up $1,200 or $1,500 in purses on July 4. A free-for-all pacing race will be a feature. Dr. J. A. Marshall, of this city, will act as starter.

The horsemen of the west will be glad to learn that there is good prospect of Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis, Minn., resuming its place among the live trotting organizations of the day.

Chas. S. Upton, a successful breeder of Rochester, N. Y., is going to try a new experiment in the shape of a 30-pound sulky, with patent pneumatic tires, for his stallion Vitello, 2:15 1-4.

Friends of Jockey Davis are endeavoring to have him reinstated. It will be remembered that Davis was ruled off in the early part of the East St. Louis meeting for suspicious riding on Advent.

Recently a fine brood mare in New Jersey gave birth to twins by Cypress, 2:18 1-4. One died during the day, but the other is still living. The singular point of the affair is that two years ago the same mare had twins by the same horse, one being still-born while the other is still alive.

The American stallion Flush, by Socrates, won the international harness race, three miles and one furlong, at the recent Paris-Vincennes (France) meeting. Time, 8:21 3-5—a 2:41 1-2 clip. On the track of the Societe Sportine d' Encouragement at Masons-Laffitte, Mollie Wilkes, by Young Jim, won the 3979-metre race in 6:33 2-5—a 2:39 clip.

Don J. Leathers, speaking of the coming August trotting meeting, at Grand Rapids, Mich., says the association has just hung up $17,000 as prizes, and has just completed making a $5,000 match between Direct and Hal Pointer, besides a $1,000 free-for-all stallion race. He says that this will be the greatest meeting in the history of the turf.

Kingston is a trifle "under the weather" again this spring with his old trouble, rheumatism, from which he escaped to a much greater extent than usual last spring. How soon he will get over it it is impossible to say, but the varieties of weather we have been having are, of course, against him. The probability is that when once the weather settles down into something like "steady work" he will mend.

While Nutwood was in California he was offered to J. B. Haggin for $7,500, and after he had taken his record he was again declined at $12,500. Still the late J. C. McFerran gave $15,000 for him, and when Glenview was scattered in 1886 he brought $22,000 under the hammer. Now he could earn over that amount in stallion fees each year should the proprietors of Highland farm take all the mares offered.

IN GENERAL.

Mike Kelly looms up just as frisky as one of the colts.

San Ardo has been sold by Lamasney Bros. to M. R. Young for $1,000.

Paddy Ryan is training Joe McAuliffe for his coming fight with Goddard.

Tom Kiley has sold Wightman, his Bramble colt, to the Gambrinus stable for $10,000.

Peter Jackson and Frank Slavin have both begun active training for their coming fistic engagement. In the betting that has thus far been done in England the colored man is a slight favorite.

Joe Goddard, the Australian heavyweight is expected to arrive in San Francisco shortly. He has been matched to fight Joe McAuliffe, and judging from his record he should have no difficulty in winning.

A Kentucky paper says that the John Dillard mare Grey Nellie was bred to Red Wilkes one morning by some boys merely for sport, and this resulted in her producing the champion colt trotter Phil. Thompson, who is 1881 lowered the 3-year-old record to 2:21, and in 1884 took a record of 2:16 1-2.

The Ohio trap shooters are making grand preparations for the tournament of the league, to be held in Columbus May 9, 10, 11 and 12. The officers of the league for 1892 are: Dr. Geo. Waters, Columbus, president; George C. Osborn, Toledo, vice president; Erwin Taylor, Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer.

AFRAID OF THE SHAH.

Consternation of Several European Monarchs

At the Announcement of His Intention to Visit Them—Some of His Duties.

Great consternation is being caused at the courts of Berlin, Vienna and London by the announcement that the shah of Persia proposes to undertake a trip to Europe in the month of July, says the New York Recorder.

Political considerations necessitate his being received with great distinction and consideration. But he is by no means a pleasant or welcome guest.

I shall never forget his conduct during his first visit to Berlin. His behavior was so intolerable that the old kaiser withdrew from the festivities on the plea of indisposition and refused to see Nasr-ed-Deen any more before his departure.

The whole burden of entertaining the oriental potentate fell upon the shoulders of the Empress Augusta, whose poetic hankerings for the Orient were subjected to a most severe shock.

On more than one occasion have I heard her relate in her shrill and high-pitched voice how, during the grand state banquet given in his honor at Berlin, whenever he got some food that was not to his taste in his mouth, he would coolly remove it from his jaws and place it in her majesty's lap, to the intense horror of all present.

Her magnificent robe at the close of the banquet presented a most woeful aspect.

While in London he sorely tried the Prince of Wales' temper by coolly placing his hand on the bare shoulder of the Princess of Wales while talking to her.

Over $200,000 was required to render Buckingham palace habitable again after his departure. The furniture had all to be burned, while not only the silken panels, tapestries, carpets and paper hangings had to be thrown into the flames, but it was even found necessary to entirely remove the plaster on the walls and the parquet floors of the room which he had inhabited.

The slaughter of a live sheep in one of the queen's daintiest boudoirs was but one of the most pardonable of all his offenses, and the stench of the rooms occupied by his Persian majesty was so intense and unbearable that quantities of disinfectants had to be used before the palace servants could muster up courage to attempt to clean the apartments.

At Vienna he was quartered in the exquisitely beautiful palace of Laxenburg, which he filled during the time of his stay there with a horde of the most notorious and infamous women of the Austrian capital. The orgies which took place there were beyond description.

Under the circumstances it will be readily understood that neither the courts of Berlin nor yet those of London or Vienna are overjoyed at the prospect of receiving another visit from the "King of Kings," as the shah loves to style himself.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

Interesting Figures from the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society

The eighth number of the publication, Die Bevolkerung der Erde, founded by Behm and Wagner in 1872, was arrested by the death of Dr. Behm in 1884, and was not completed until the present year.

It gives the total population of the earth at about 1,480,000,000, divided as follows: Europe, with 9,729,861 square kilometres, has 357,379,000 inhabitants; Asia has 44,142,658 sq. kil. and 825,954,000 inhabitants; Africa, 29,207,000 sq. kil. and 163,953,000 inhabitants; America (North and South), 38,3334,000 sq. kil. and 121,713,000 inhabitants; Australia and Tasmania, 7,695,726 sq. kil and 3,230,000 inhabitants; the Oceanic islands, 1,898,700 sq. kil. and 7,420,000 inhabitants; and the Polar regions, 4,482,620 sq. kil. and 80,400 inhabitants. In the figures for Asia are included the islands, excepting those of the Arctic, Iceland and Nova Zembla; and the Atlantic islands are left out of the calculation for Europe; Madagascar and other islands are excluded from the estimates for Africa, and the Polar regions from the American estimate. Some lakes, gulfs and inland seas are included in the estimate of areas.

For many countries of the world figures represent only the probable population and area, estimated, and in the absence of exact data, from the most trustworthy information within reach.

The most densely populated country is Belgium with 533 to the square mile. Then follow in Europe the Netherlands with 355, Great Britain and Ireland with 319, Italy with 270, the German empire with 233, Switzerland with 184, France with 182, Austro-Hungary with 169, Denmark with 146, Portugal with 123, Servia with 116, Roumania with 97, Spain with 88, Greece with 87, European Turkey with 82, European Russia (without Finland) with 48, Sweden with 27, and Norway with 14.

In Asia, French and Portuguese India have 489 to the square mile, Japan has 270, China proper 231, British India 195.

In America the greatest density of population is in the French possessions, which have 64 inhabitants to the square mile, the West Indies come next with 56 and the United States with 18, though the Statesman's Year Book for 1891 makes the density 21.5; Mexico and Central America have each 15, the South American states range from 10 down to 2.5, and British North America comes in last with only 1.6 to the square mile.

Australia has 1 inhabitant to the square mile and New Zealand counts 5.

RHUBARB WINE.

Repeated efforts have been made to manufacture rhubarb wine, and some measure of success crowned the labors of those who essayed making a strong drink from the rhubarb stalks; but the wine will never be popular. It is pleasant, fragrant and altogether a delicious liquor, but its effects upon the digestion are said to be harmful. Wine made of parsnips is bad enough, but rhubarb wine, especially to a man of sedentary habits, is a tolerably swift poison.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AFTER THE BALL GAME.

"Soy, Billy, I found sumpin' immense to-day."

"What wus it, Snipsey, a pocket-book?"

"Better'n 'at. I found a new knot-hole in the Phillies' fence.—Philadelphia Record.

THEN, SURELY.

Young author—When shall I know that I am famous?

Old author—When you begin to steal your copy from the printers to retail it to autograph fiends.—Truth.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Frank P. Hendricks, whose place of residence is Samaria, Monroe county, state of Michigan, is hereby notified that Hattie Hendricks did, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1892, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the common pleas court in and for the county of Lucas and state of Ohio, charging him with committing adultery with one Maud E. Labounty, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1889, and at other times, at Toledo, Ohio, and for gross neglect of duty for more than the three years last past, and praying that she may be divorced from him and for alimony and for the custody of one George N. Hendricks, a child born of her marriage to said Hendricks, which said petition will stand for hearing on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1892, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

A. FARQUHARSON,
Att'y. for Hattie Hendricks.
Toledo, Ohio, April 8, 1892.
first pub sat apr-9-16-23-30-may-7-14-21

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ferdinand Denhard, whose place of residence is Ransom, state of Illinois, is hereby notified that Louisa Denhard did, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1892, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the common pleas court in and for the county of Lucas and state of Ohio, charging the said Ferdinand Denhard with extreme cruelty toward her on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1891, at Toledo, Ohio, and with committing adultery with one Emma Kanich on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1891, and at other times at the said city of Toledo, Ohio, and praying that she may be divorced from him, said Denhard, and restored to the name of Louisa Haas, and for alimony.

Which said petition will stand for hearing on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1892, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard.

A. FARQUHARSON,
Att'y. for Louisa Denhard.
Toledo, Ohio, April 8, 1892.
first pub sat apr-9-16-23-30-may-7-14-21

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Chest,	55 1-2 in.	44 inches.	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in.	45 inches.	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in.	46 inches.	20 in

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FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York		*7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n	*9:40 a m	*7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	*9:40 a m	*7:20 a m
Phila & New York	*5:10 p m	*2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	*5:10 p m	*2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'gh	*5:10 p m	*2:25 p m
Phila. & New York	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'h	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos and Chi special	*7:35 a m	
New York Express	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail	*3:00 a m	
Buff lo Accom	7:35 p m	8:10 a m
Norwalk Accom	1:30 p m	3:40 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi and N. Y. Ex.	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buff and Chi Accom.	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Bos and Chi Spe.		*7:40 a m
Fast N Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim.	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail		*2:10 a m
Chicago Express		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express		*11:10 a m
Buff & Chi. Accom.	4:45 p m	10:05 a m
Kendallville Accom.	9:20 a m	6:00

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Frolic and Fun for the Little Ones.

What a Bit of Coal Can Do,

And Where It Comes from—True Story by a Young Reader—The Puzzle Contest—Some Good Letters.

THE MONARCH OF OLLA.

To the court of Olla, the Island of Ease,
Two wise men came one day.
On a geological journey bound,
With hammer and chisel, the wide world round,
They were visiting isle and continent,
And winning, wherever their steps they bent,
By explanation and argument
Their way.
But here, as soon as they went to work,
In Olla, the Island of Ease,
A personage, dignified, florid, and bland,
Came hurriedly out to them, hat in hand.
"The Monarch of Olla regrets," said he,
"This manifestation of industry,
Desires you will stop it immediately,
If you please.

"Objects to your chipping the royal rocks,
Dislikes scientific research,
Hard facts, and harsh noises, and hammers and such,
And doesn't like gray-headed men very much,—
In short, your departure, good sirs, I suggest!"
And, bowing (his manners were quite of the best),
He left the two scholars, perplexed and distressed,
In the lurch.

"This Monarch of Olla, I hear," said one,
"Is only a child, forsooth!
Yet a sovereign child is a sovereign still,
And has, without doubt, a tyrannical will!
And how to deal with the infant mind
Is a difficult problem at best, I find,
To the clearest logic so hopelessly blind
Is youth."

Then down they sat in the sand to mourn
Their lost geological joys,
Till a fisher-maid, with a bright black eye,
Came strolling, listening, smiling by.
"Good sirs," said she, "may I make so bold?
The Monarch of Olla is eight years old,
And remarkably fond, I've often been told,
Of toys!"

They started, they smiled, they stroked their chins,
With a dignified, deep delight;
They telegraphed straight to the nearest town,
Where dwelt a toyman of much renown,
And ordered from him in the greatest haste
A whip with a handle silver-chased,
A ball with the costliest broidery traced,
And a kite

Of wondrous beauty and monstrous size,
Embossed in a rich design;
A banjo of gold with a tuneful twang,
And a golden gun with a patent "bang";
A bicycle (safety) and trumpets and drums
(The noisest each of its kind that comes),
And a number of tops with a number of hums,
Very fine;

A train of cars that would run all day
At a genuine railway rate;
An army of men in a golden box,
And a trunkful of golden building-blocks;—
In short, they ordered each possibly toy
That is dear to the heart of the every-day boy,
Yet costly enough for a king to enjoy
In his state.

Then, bowing and breathless, they stood without
In an ante-room neat as a pin,
While the messenger boys in an orderly corps
Went in with their gifts at the nursery door.
Five minutes they waited (it seemed a week),
Then rose on the silence an uproar unique—
A tempest of weeping and shriek upon shriek
From within.

And out of the door came the unlucky toys
In a shower that darkened the air;
And out from the palace in dire dismay
The wise men fled by the shortest way,
Nor paused until they had reached the shore,
Where, all in a heap on the sandy floor,
The fisher-maid found them as once before,
In despair!

She heard their tale with a brow demure,
At first with a glance of wonder,
And then with a frown of grave surprise
That hid the laughter that lurked in her eyes
"Nay, now," she cried, "what a heart of stone
This ruler of eight years old must own!
Yet, hark you, sirs, you may still atone
For your blunder.

"A gift of my choosing (at your expense)
Will settle the matter with ease,
And win you, I'll warrant, the royal grace,
And the consequent love of the populace.
So cheer you, sirs, it is not too late;
For a moderate sum you may mend your fate.
Five dollars will do it, or four ninety-eight,
If you please!"

They sighed and they doubted, but drew her a check
Quite double her modest demand;
And a day or two afterward stood once more
In the ante-room at the nursery door,
While the fisher-maid, with a face of joy,
Sent in on his errand one messenger boy
With a single box and a single toy
In his hand.

Then lo! there was laughter and clapping of hands,
And a rustle of delicate frocks;
And then from the Monarch's mysterious room
No warning there came of immediate doom,
But a gracious message of compliment,
And the Monarch of Olla's free consent
To chip away to their hearts' content
At the rocks.

The wise men looked at the fisher-maid;
She laughed with her lip a-curl.
"Next time," she cried, "before you begin,
'T were well to consider whose grace you would win.
Sooth, wisdom and folly are like as two peas!
That box, learned sirs, held a doll, if you please,
For the Monarch of Olla, the Island of Ease,
Is a girl!"

—Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas.

ONLY A BIT OF COAL.

Only a lump of stove coal! If Pennsylvania anthracite, it is bright, hard, clean, and shines like the veritable diamond that it is. Look at it with a magnifying glass and you will probably see strange markings, sometimes like impressions of leaves and grasses, the grain of wood or the sap circles of trees.

Now put the lump of coal to your ear and hear it talk! It doesn't speak English; it can talk to you only in geological language. As you may not have studied that language I will act as interpreter for you:

"You want me to tell the story of my life?" says the coal, in response to your first question. "Well, you wouldn't want a story as long as the lapse of time between my birth and the present moment. I am older than the hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, older than anything visible on the face of the earth to-day, excepting the water."

"What ground have you for such a conclusion?"

"I was born on the Laurentian range, supposed to be the first upheaval of land above water, at that period of the earth's history, as your Bible tells you, when 'God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear.' The Laurentian range extended from what is now the Atlantic coast at Nova Scotia westward along the present chain of great lakes."

"But how did you, a little lump of coal, happen to be there?"

"Oh, I wasn't a black diamond then. I wasn't a brunette at all. At the time of my earliest recollection I was a pretty little green sprout, or rather a part of one. The sprout wasn't as big as your shapely hand, and was just peeping above the ground on that Laurentian range and taking a leisurely look around."

"You must be talking in riddles."

"No. The little green sprout was the first appearance of what finally became a great pine tree, larger than any you will find in the Pennsylvania mountains now. Why, you can hardly realize the wonderful growth of vegetation at that time—the Carboniferous epoch. For instance, you have probably seen what is commonly called cattail—a slender stem with a rich brown tuft on top, which grows on swampy ground. Well, these stems now average a quarter of an inch in diameter and perhaps four feet in length, but I have seen cattails six inches in diameter and fifty feet high. Here is another example: What botanists call the lycopods are now scarcely three feet high and generally creepers, but I have seen them as trees a hundred feet high."

"But how do you account for the change?"

"In the first place, remember that when I was a part of that big pine tree, at the foot of the Laurentian range, the world was a million years or more younger than it is to-day; and a good many changes occur in a million years, as you will learn if you should live so long. The catstails and the lycopods of your day are botanically exactly what they were in the days of my youth, when you, probably, could not have lived fifteen minutes."

"Why?"

"The air then was not like the air now. It was heavily charged with carbonic acid and was warm, dark, murky. Animal life could not exist under such circumstances, excepting a few very low types; but the conditions were just right for developing the most stupendous growth of vegetation. Grasses as high as the roof of a house, creeping vines like ship's hawsers, trees that were sky-scrapers, and all so closely matted on the ground that a chipmunk could hardly get through."

"Yes, but you are a lump of coal."

"Don't get impatient; I'm coming to that. The rank vegetation that I have told you about lapped up the carbonic acid in the air as a starving kitten laps milk. This process changed the air so that animal life became possible later. Well, after a while—and remember that a geological 'while' means many thousand years—the bottom seemed to drop out where the big pine tree stood of which I was a part.

"Anyway, the trunk toppled over into water, drifted for a time and then lodged in a dense swamp laden with vegetable matter. Then, after another 'while,' the whole surface thereabouts seemed to be pushed upwards and all was dry again. More rank vegetation appeared, then there was another depression, and these upheavals and depressions occurred several times, I don't remember how many. You see the earth was young and giddy then. The crust was comparatively thin, and the mighty gaseous force inside would well up here and there and cause the crust to bulge or subside like waves on the ocean."

"But where does the coal come in?"

"I've got to it now. The carbonic acid, absorbed by that rank vegetation, made the future coal. It was only necessary to bury that carbon-charged vegetation in the earth, and then squeeze it, by pressure above, for a few hundred thousand years, and coal ready for the pick resulted. Anthracite coal is nearly pure carbon, and the propriety of calling it 'black diamond' appears when you consider that the finest diamond worn by a princess is only a crystallized bit of pure carbon."

"It's wonderful!"

"Yes. After a long time the crust of the earth cracked and threw up the mountain range in northern Pennsylvania. The carbonized forests were hundreds of feet, in some places, under rocks and earth, and then the upheavals and depressions ceased. The chemical changes went on in the buried forests and the vegetable matter was turned into coal. The pine tree, of which I was part, became a solid mass of anthracite up there in Pennsylvania, and there I lay until the pick of the coal miner released me."

"And here you are."

"Yes. You probably never were imprisoned a million years or so down in the earth with a few hundred feet of rock resting heavily on you. It's awfully monotonous."

"I should think so. But do you know what's in store for you now?"

Is it possible that the lump of coal is smiling, or is it only a glint of sunshine that lightens it up and makes the color dance on its surface?

"Yes, I can hardly express the joy I feel at the thought of what is in store for me. Fire, combustion, liberty!"

"How so?"

"Did you ever see a butterfly in the act of escaping from the chrysal's prison? Combustion will release me. I shall return to original elements, for you know nothing is lost in nature. My component parts will make new chemical combinations, and in time parts of me may appear in the nosegay of a princess, or, better still, in a bouquet held by that pretty little hand of yours."—Philadelphia Times.

BATTLE WITH A SNAKE.

When I was about eight years old, I am now twelve, something very exciting happened one day while I was at school.

At the first recess, we boys ran down to the river, about forty rods from the school-house.

Sage King and I were running upon the bridge when we saw an immense snake run across the road. We six boys got clubs, sticks and stones and began to fight. Soon the school-bell rang and we hurried back and told the teacher about our snake. She told us to go back and kill him.

We started back to the bridge again, James Lawhead and three others ahead, and Frank Hill and myself bringing up the rear.

When we reached the spot James said: "Let's see who can find him first."

While we were all carefully hunting for him, James suddenly gave a sharp scream and there was the snake wrapped around James' body. The poor boy was screaming for help and we all pitched in for that snake.

We got him off and he ran into the ditch. Charlie Odell threw a very large stone at him and pinned him in the mud. Milton Caskey said:

"Let's go and eat our dinner and leave him in the mud, then we'll come back and fight it out."

So Charlie Odell and I stayed and watched the snake, while the other boys went for our dinner pails.

After we had finished our dinners we went for the snake again and finally managed to kill him about half-past twelve.

We carried him up to the school-house to show him and to measure him. He was seven feet long.

We laid him across the road, where he frightened some horses so badly that their driver had to get out and take him out of the road.

Then we hung him over the fence, to bring the rain you know.

I do not think that James Lawhead wants to fight another snake.

CURT DUNLAP.

Six Points, Wood county, O.

OLD AUNT PEGGY.

When the war was over, old Aunt Peggy went to Monsieur, and said:

"Massa, I ain't never gwine to quit yer. I'm gettin' ole an' feeble, an' my days is few in dis heah lan' o' sorrow an' sin. All I axes is a li'le co'ner whar I kin set down an' wait peaceful fu de en'."

Monsieur and Madame were very much touched at this mark of affection and fidelity from Aunt Peggy. So, in the general reconstruction of the plantation which immediately followed the surrender, a nice cabin, pleasantly appointed, was set apart for the old woman. Madame did not even forget the very comfortable rocking-chair in which Aunt Peggy might "set down," as she herself touchingly expressed it, "an' wait fu de en'."

She has been rocking ever since.

At intervals of about two years Aunt Peggy hobbles up to the house, and delivers the stereotyped address which has become more than familiar:

"Mistress, I's come to take a las' look at you all. Le' me look at you good. Le' me look at de chillun—de big chillun an' de li'le chillun. Le' me look at de picters an' de photygraphts an' de piany an' eve'ything 'fo' it's too late. One eye is done gone, an' de udder's a-gwine fas'. Any mo'nin' yo' po' ole Aunt Peggy gwine wake up an' find' herse'f stonebline."

After such a visit Aunt Peggy invariably returns to her cabin with a generously filled apron.

The scruple which Monsieur one time felt in supporting a woman for so many years in idleness has entirely disappeared. Of late his attitude towards Aunt Peggy is simply one of profound astonishment—wonder at the surprising age which an old black woman may attain when she sets her mind to it, for Aunt Peggy is a hundred and twenty-five, so she says.

It may not be true, however. Possibly she is older.—Harper's Young People.

A CAT PARTY.

The bowling-alley was also used for other sports. It was here that Flossy gave a grand party for "Cotchy," her precious Maltese cat. All the cat-owning little girls in the neighborhood were invited, and about twelve came, each bringing her pet in a basket. Cotchy was beautifully dressed in a cherry-colored ribbon, which set off her gray satiny coat to perfection. She received her guests with much dignity, but was not inclined to do much toward entertaining them. Flossy tried to make the twelve cats play with one another, but they were shy on first acquaintance, and a little stiff. Perhaps Flossy did not, in those days, know the proper etiquette for introducing cats, though since then she has studied all kinds of etiquette thoroughly. But the little girls enjoyed themselves, if the cats did not, and there was a great deal of chattering and comparing notes. Then came the feast, which consisted of milk and fish-bones, and next every cat had her nose buttered by way of dessert. Altogether, the party was voted a great success.—Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.

THREE KINDS OF WEATHER.

Ice and snow and fleet reindeer
Every day throughout the year.
That is how the weather goes
With the little Esquimaux.

Clouds, and heat, and not much rain,
Figs, and rice and sugar-cane,
Waving flies with palm-leaf fans,
Lazy little Africans!

Ice in winter, and a sled,
Muffled warm from foot to head;
Summer days. Not much to do,
So the weather goes with you.

—Julie M. Lippmann, in Youth's Companion.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Readers—Although I did not receive quite so many nice letters this week as usual, yet I was pleased to get so many good puzzles and a very exciting story.

Don't you think that Curt and his friends worked hard to kill that big snake?

Is everyone going to try to win the pretty book by sending in a long list of good hard puzzles?

The contest is open, you know, to all readers of the **Bee**.

Let me hear from many more of you.

Your friend,
PETER BUZZER.

Five Dollies.

Mr. Peter Buzzer—I am a little girl 10 years old last March.

I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and I go to school when we have any. It begins May 2nd.

I live on a farm of 87 acres. I would not trade my country home for one in the city.

I have a sister older than I am and a brother younger. My sister is 15 years old, and her name is Cora. My brother is 6 years old; his name is Morry.

For play things I have five dolls and a dog, whose name is Fannie.

We take the Bee and I like to read the Children's Hour.

This is my first letter, and if you will print it I will write again.

Your little friend.
NELLIE GRACE GILMORE.

A Young Fisherman.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I am a little boy 11 years old.

My father takes the Bee and I love to read the stories I find in the Children's Hour.

My father owns forty acres of land on the big Auglaize river. I love to fish, and have caught 43 fish.

If I see this in print I will write again.

Yours truly,
W. L. HUFFMAN.

Dupont, Putnam Co., O.

Yes, do write again, both of you.—P. B.

THE PUZZLER.

NOTE.—The puzzles for the contest will be printed from time to time as the editor thinks best, but careful record will be made of all lists sent in. P. B.

Curtailment.

Astronomers can clearly prove,
My whole is ever on the move.
This word curtailed, beyond dispute,
A joiner's tool will constitute.
Curtailed again and then I ween
A form or model will be seen.
HAZEL NUTTE.

Enigma.

There's many a puzzler that feels 1, 2, 3, 4,
When his "cons" are rejected, as often before,
But let him keep on and he'll win a name,
And reach a high round in the ladder of fame.
Hark! what sound now falls on the ear,
And echoes, re-echoes so loud and so clear?
'Tis a sound often heard both early and late
Of a sweet-sounding 5, 6, 7, 8.
The total is a beautiful flower
And grows in many a shady bower.
HAZEL NUTTE.

Conundrum.

What stands on one foot and has its heart in its head?
HAZEL NUTTE.

Beheadment.

You will find me evermore
Just within a dry goods store.
When I am beheaded, pray have no fear
But whisper me to your sweetheart dear.
HAZEL NUTTE.

Lororiph.

In noise and in sound,
My head's to be found.
And my last may be found in a door,
These both joined arright
Will bring into sight
An insect you have heard of before.
HAZEL NUTTE.

Answers to puzzles in daily of April 30th and weekly of May 5th:

1.—

A C T O R
C R I M E
T I R E D
O M E G A
R E D A N

2.—1st couplet—harvest. 2nd couplet—moon. 3rd couplet—after. 4th couplet—math. 5th couplet—harvest moon. 6th couplet—aftermath.

3.—1, Tutor, trout. 2, Natives, in a vest. 3, Athens, hasten. 4, Chairs, his car. 5, Sofa, of as. 6, Superior, is pure or. 7, Dire scene, residence.

4.—Cypher (sigh fur).

5.—

C A L I F
O U T G O
L O C A L
O P H N I
R H O D A
E L O N G
D R U P E

Colored Foliage.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

What Resulted from Living Faithfully Up to that Motto.

There is a man who lives in the city of New York who has accumulated quite a fortune by simply advising people what to do. There always will be a large number of persons who are unable to rely on their own judgment. Others come to a conclusion with ease and certainty.

A young man had accumulated $1,000, and was debating whether he should buy a small candy store with it or whether he should lend it on a mortgage. The latter he knew was the secure way. The other promised great profits. In this perplexity he saw an advertisement:

"Advice given to those going into business."

After stating the case the counselor said: "My fee will be $5 in advance."

"When this was paid he asked:

"Do you understand the candy business?"

"No: I did not think it was necessary. I expect to supervise it merely."

"Then you will lose all your money in three months."

"You think I had better lend the money on the mortgage?"

"I did not say that. What is your business? That is, what do you perfectly understand?"

"I know the pickle business through and through. I can make pickles of all kinds, but I do not like it."

"Never mind what you like. Go and get a small place and make pickles. Go from hotel to hotel, from restaurant to restaurant, and sell them. In ten years come back and see me. You will have $10,000 at least."

As the young man was going away he was called back.

"Here is a card. I want you to put it where you can see it a hundred times a day." These were the words on the card: "Business is business. Men don't do what they like; they do what they can."

The card had a fascination for him. He read it with care as he walked along the street. As he studied it new light seemed to enter his mind.

It is needless to say he succeeded.—Chicago Mail.

WOMEN OF THE ARMY.

They Continue to Make Life Interesting at Frontier Posts Despite the Monotony.

If there are any women in America more fortunately and happily situated in life than the wives and daughters of the officers of the United States army they will have to be looked for through a Lick telescope, levelled to the plane of the horizon, and then will not be microscopically found. There is a chivalry, though chivalry may be jeered at, that surrounds the wives and daughters of our army which makes them content under the hardships of moving if not wholly satisfied or happy in some well-favored and desirable garrison. The wife, being a sensible woman and an American girl, marrying an army officer, soon catches on, knows how much her husband gets, and that he is sure of it and can regulate household expenses or "the messing arrangements" accordingly. The daughter of one officer doesn't envy the girl of another of the same regiment, because she knows just how much both papas get. The social life of the army, therefore, is largely without bickering or false emulation, and the social features of the army are of a family character in a regiment or at a post.

Some twenty years ago there were thirty-five families stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. These were the creme de la creme of the women of the country collected there, wives, daughters and sisters of army officers, no matter how unworthy the fathers, husbands and brothers may have been. The army woman is always true, no matter how recreant the officer. There was nothing like the social fun and good feeling that prevailed at Fort Leavenworth during those days. There were parties, hops, picnics and theatricals.

There was one grand ball given at Fort Leavenworth in those days, remembered, it cannot be doubted, by Capt. James W. Poke, superintendent of the military prison, and some other "old fellows" still at the fort. The bachelors—Granville Lewis, Ed Nicholl, Edmond Rice, Phil Reade, Billy Mitchell, William Cullen Bryant and a number of others—had been entertained time after time at the hospitable boards of the married officers of the garrison, and so concluded to reciprocate with a small entertainment. And they did it just at the time the commanding officers' quarters at "the West End" were vacant, and there was located the place of entertainment. Furnace heated, the building was as cheerful on a cold night in February as if Florida breezes were being wafted through the room. And this delusion was augmented, or intensified, by the collection of flowers in great abundance and rare perfumes that were banked up in dancing hall, reception and dancing rooms, as well as dining room, or banquet salon.

The dancing continued up to the regular hour, when the intermission came for supper—and it was a superb supper. After the supper the officers quite generally strayed away for a smoke upstairs. There they got to indulging in champagne liberally, or copiously, and hilariously got to singing "Benny Havens, O!" and other familiar army songs. The ladies were waiting downstairs impatiently—when, in any society, wasn't a woman lonely without a man, Adonis' case being the sole exception to prove the rule?

Major Michael R. Morgan strayed into the dancing-room and was greeted with the salutation:

"Where are the gentlemen?"

"They are upstairs smoking"—and just then, the door opening, the shouts of "Benny Havens, O!" were heard, and Major Morgan spluttered: "Don't you hear them?"

There was summons forthwith sent upstairs, and "On with the dance" was the order for the rest of the evening.

There were at this time a double couple, or two pairs of young married people, at the fort who were very intimate. The wives were like sisters and the husbands were "chums." There happened a break in this family or interfamily intimacy, like all the good and pleasant things in life, which, however, happily, was only temporary. The two husbands went "off" together, and after coming back home repentent, remorseful and supine, or meek as a plebe at West Point, were individually at their respective homes pardoned, forgiven with that goodness of heart that warms a true woman's soul with more glow than a morning in May can induce Aurora to lift over the eastern horizon.

Shortly after the double make-up, or that is, the mutual forgiveness asked and granted in each family, the head of one family exhibited himself and his forgiving wife and met the other family arm-in-arm. The wife of one set of quarters had no quarter for the man of the other household, and neither did the wife who presided over the domestic comforts of the other man. The ladies met affectionately, even gushingly, kissed, and all that kind of a thing, but Mrs. D. never looked at Mr. C., and Mrs. C. didn't appear to notice Mr. D. was in target range of a 300-pound Parrott. The two snubbed officers stepped off the sidewalk, and, seizing each other's hands, went into a pantomimic state of rapture at meeting each other. There were askance glances at once from the black eyes eyes of one lady and the blue eyes of the other; and both of the males felt as if they were indeed "the mud" from which Adam was made, and that they were being heavily and deservedly poked in the ribs for some kind of extraction. And it was then and there extracted from them that neither one of the "heads of the family" should—for six months.

Four months passed by and over at West End there was a bit of an entertainment given. The East End hidalgo, where Gen. Pope's headquarters were located, was the guest of his peon friend of the infantry away over towards the National cemetery. The party was a jolly and cheerful one, notwithstanding the proximity of the graveyard. Finally the lady of the house turned around to Mr. D. and remarked: "Do you and —— not feel a heap better for not 'going to target practice during the last four months than you ever did before?"

"Physically, perhaps, we do," was the reply, "but confidentially, Mrs. C., I want to tell you we are having a d—d dull time of it."

Let it drop at this, the praise or encomium to be bestowed upon army women. They are jolly, forgiving, can adapt themselves in every circumstance, and they are the most motherly women in the world when they become the wives of colonels, looking after urchins from West Point as if they were the apples of their eye—especially if they have daughters of a marriageable age.—St. Louis Republic.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

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Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it.

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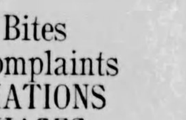

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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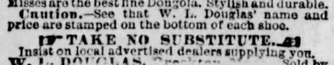

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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

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$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

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Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

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1892 THE KETCHAM FARM 1892
BARONSTEIN 6149.
PUBLIC TRIAL, 2:21.

SIRED BY BARON WILKES, record 2:18 (sire of Nydia Wilkes, 2:22 3-4; Nida Wilkes, 2:22 3-4; Bon Mot, 2:25 1-4; Brava, 2:23 1-4; Frenchy, 2:24 1-2; Lady Ethel, 2:28 1-4).

1ST DAM STEINETTE.....by STEINWAY 1808.
Dam of Bourbon Russell, 2:30. Record at 3 years 2:25 3-4, and sire of Cricket, 2:10; Caesar, 2:18 1-2; Chas. Derby, 2:20; Lily P., 2:20 1-2; Baden, 2:24 3-4; Strathway, 2:26.

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Dam of Clemmie G.....2:18 1-2 Sire of dams of Roger Hanson, 2:18 1-2; Post Boy.....2:23 Matilda, 2:30, and five others.
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Alice Stoner.....2:24 1-2
Mystery.....2:25 1-4
Etc. Etc.

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Baronstein will make the season of 1892 at The Ketcham Farm, Toledo, Ohio. Terms $100 for season, with usual return privilege. Money due at time of service. Limited to 50 mares, including my own.

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WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC.
YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD.
HOW THEY GET THERE.
TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT

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On account of the baby, but make a bee line for Goldberg & Jacobson's, 434 Summit St., where you can buy

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At small cost and pay for it as you go along. They have a lovely stock to select from, so that your wife cannot help but be pleased. In HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS they keep a most complete stock and can furnish your house from garret to cellar.

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It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.

All work should be so done as to give joy to the worker. Perhaps you have never felt joyful when cleaning house? You never will till you use SAPOLIO to assist you. House-cleaning has been revolutionized since housewives first learned its value. Why shouldn't you find joy in your work? All Grocers sell SAPOLIO.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

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Formerly of New York, now the Celebrated Examining Physicians of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Toledo

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The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.

The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, Ohio, is the only Medical Institute in the State incorporated with a Capital of $300,000.00.

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DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, etc. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies now to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness,

THE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE.

Spacious, and wide, and fair, a temple grand
Arose beneath the workmen's busy strokes;
Watching its growth by day, the curious folks
Gathered in crowds from all the adjacent land.

By night the temple silent stood and dark;
Not one of all the multitude remained,
Only a fakir, whom some need constrained,
Chances to pass, and on a sudden—hark!

Voices in bitterest reproach and woe!
The wall and tools did with each other wrangle.
"Why dost thou thus my polished smoothness mangle,
O thou sharp nail? why pierce and thrust me so?

To whom the nail replied with biting scorn:
"Fool! hear the hammer, with fierce blow on blow!
'Tis not my fault, but his, the cruel foe,
Who me doth chase and smite from early morn."

In turn the hammer: "Who is wielding me?
Who driveth me on stone and iron hard?
Go, if thou need'st must chide, rude and ill-starred.
Go, chide at Man, the master builder he."

No farther ran my fable, but methought
The ear that listens still, in wonder hears
Curses and vain reproach and bitter tears.
O House of Life! in wall and tower inwrought!

Yet heavy blows shall weld what else aloof
Long had remained, unused and incomplete,
And when the threshold knows the master's feet,
No more of wrath or sharp reproof.
—Ella F. Mosby.

Farm AND Garden

Roots for Stock.

Until the introduction of the silo there was no means whereby succulent food could be had for stock in this country except by raising roots. Even now some successful dairymen prefer roots to ensilage for winter feeding.

Mangels are more generally raised than any other crop; probably turnips come next, then carrots, with a few parsnips. In raising root crops the soil requires the most thorough preparation. The land should be well plowed in the fall, a liberal quantity of manure being plowed under, and left till spring. It is then worked up with an Acme harrow or other good cultivator and laid off in shallow furrows 24 or 30 inches apart. The seed should be soaked in warm water before being sown. Unless it is very evident that there is soon to be a shower, the seed should never be sown on dry soil. A fresh, moist bed is the best. A hand drill is much better than the hand to put in the seed, because the drill covers the seed and rolls the ground over it; this leaves the seed rows plainly marked so that they can be worked before the young plants are above ground.

After being planted as above, the rows may be worked for a week by running a hand cultivator along them, the scrapers working on each side of the row loosening the soil and destroying the young weeds. As soon as the young plants show above the ground run the hand cultivator across the rows and cut out the plants to the desired thickness. If beets, ten inches; carrots and parsnips closer. The plants will be in bunches, and when the young plants are strong they may be thinned out to single plants, and any vacancies filled from the plants removed in the thinning.

While the young plants are getting strong the cultivator is kept running over the rows and across them. After the thinning the horse hoe or cultivator is kept going through the main rows until the spread of the leaves prevent it. Raised this way the hand weeding is reduced to a minimum.

The harvesting is not a hard job. Pass along a row with a sharp hoe and cut the leaves off (some think it best to take the tops off with a twist of the hand rather than cut them off with the hoe) close to the roots—leaving them in the row to the left. Return along the row cutting to the right and leave the tops with the others. Thus every second space will have a row of tops in it. To dig the crop take a digging fork and throw two rows together into the space beyond the second row, returning take two more rows and throw the roots with the others. This gives four rows into one. Continue through the field in this way and in gathering drive the wagon between two of these quarto rows and have eight rows taken up each time across the field.

If the crop is parsnips or large mangels the digging will not be very easy unless a plow is run along the side of and close to the row. All in all we prefer the globe to tankard beets. The harvesting is much easier and there is but the little tap root to take off before they are ready for feeding. Whereas with the big sprangling ones there is considerable trimming. There may be more weight to the acre of the long ones, but there is more satisfaction in the smooth short ones.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

The Honey Bee.

Foreign bees without pedigree may be admitted to the United States free of duty. The secretary of the treasury has so decided. Until the last tariff bill was passed bees from abroad came in gratis, as "animals imported for breeding purposes." The McKinley law declared that this law should only apply to animals "regularly entered in recognized herd-books." Accordingly bees were assessed 20 per cent. ad valorem, because they had no pedigrees. The beekeepers protested and carried their point.

Some time ago the postoffice department declared that bees were "unmailable," on the ground that they would be likely to sting people if they got loose. The beekeepers secured the recall of this regulation by proving that the packages employed could not be broken. Most of them use for purposes of transportation an ingenious wooden box with a sliding cover, invented by Dr. Benton, an expert attached to the department of agriculture. It is four inches long and is divided into three communicating compartments. The compartment at one end is filled with soft candy for the insects to feed upon; the one at the other end has holes for ventilation, while the middle compartment is a dark chamber for the occupants to crawl into when it is cold. In such a receptacle bees can be sent around the world, and will reach their destination in good health and ready to fly to the nearest flowers for honey. Each box will hold a queen and from twelve to twenty workers. Before mailing it is secured with rubber bands or put in a strong envelope.

The breeding of queen bees for market has grown to be an important industry in this country. In every hive are developed each summer from a dozen to a score or two of queen cells, each of which is destined to produce a queen. They are bigger than the ordinary six-sided cells and are of an elongated shape. The queen-mother lays the same sort of eggs in them that she deposits in the other receptacles, but the worms hatched from these eggs are fed by the nurse bees with such extra rich food that the winged insects into which they are metamorphosed become queens instead of ordinary workers—that is to say, big females, fully developed sexually. It is purely a matter of diet. But inasmuch as there can be but one queen in a hive, after the old queen-mother has gone away for good with a swarm, those of the workers left behind guard the sealed cells of the young queens that are about to emerge, only permitting one to get out at a time. If two escaped at once, as sometimes happens, they would kill each other. Perhaps one or two of the new queens fly out of the hives with swarms, but the workers which finally remain allow the next queen who comes out to stab all the others to death in their cells, even helping her to perform this cruel but necessary operation. Thus it happens that comparatively few queens are permitted to live. The beekeeper, however, saves their lives by cutting off the superfluous queens from the combs, selling the queens produced from them for $5 each and upward.

Agents nowadays travel around the world to seek new varieties of bees. A very excellent and popular stock of industrious honey-getters has recently been introduced from Cyprus. When the Venetians owned the island 200,000 hives were kept there. People used honey for sugar in those days. Now there are only 30,000 hives, owning to oppressive taxes levied upon the industry by the Turks. The residents are usually unwilling to sell any of their bees, believing that those left behind will fly away after the ones disposed of. Accordingly, the purchaser is commonly obliged to buy 50 hives, in order to secure 50 queens. This is apt to be a bore. Dr. Benton found it so on one occasion when he tried to carry a number of earthenware hives across country on mule-back. Some of the hives were broken by an accident, the bees attacked the mules, and the doctor was so badly stung that he swelled up about twice his normal dimensions. If he had not been thoroughly inoculated with bee poison in moderate doses during the previous years he would undoubtedly have died.

Home Cheese Making.

A corespondent of the Farmer's review says: I prefer making cheese in warm weather to butter making, and it pays much better. This is my way of managing: We milk six cows and make a five-pound cheese from one milking. The morning's milking makes the largest and best cheese, using the same quantity of milk; we have a hoop six inches across, one foot high, then in the orchard we have a cleat nailed to a peach tree, three feet from the ground; under this we place a lever 10 feet long, which will rest on the cheese which is in the hoop, on a board on the top of a keg; necessary weights are placed on the end of the lever. Although this is a simple way made by a woman to press cheese, it answers every purpose for which it is made.

Now as to curd. First we strain about eight gallons of milk into a tin can or boiler. I make it a little warmer than fresh from the cow; then add the rennet (I use the prepared, finding it better and cheaper), stir it well, let stand until quite hard curd; then cut. In a short time the whey will separate, but if it is slow, heat some of the whey quite hot, pour over, stir slowly, let stand; very soon you can dip it all off; then salt about as much as you would so much butter, stirring it well. Spread a new thin cloth over the hoop and put the curd in; have a round board to fit close in hoop; then press lightly at first, but increase to about 40 pounds on the end of lever; take cheese out and turn twice in 24 hours, removing cloth each time to prevent clinging to cheese.

When done pressing take out; cut two round pieces of cloth, then put a band around and sew the end pieces in. This keeps off the flies and holds the cheese in shape. Lay them on a shelf where they can have sunshine and a little shade outdoors warm enough to start the butter in them; turn every day. You will find it will be fit for use in about 10 days.

I have written in a very simple way, but I find from experience, every few days, with my neighbors that they need to be told every little thing in order to understand how to make a cheese. The curing of them may differ from many, but it is my way and they come out smooth and very yellow, although I do not use coloring. Any suggestions or improvements on the foregoing plan are in order.

Poultry Raising for Women.

Who are the actual poultry raisers of the country? One-fourth of our whole population congregate in the cities, we are told; it follows, then, that the other three-fourths are to be found outside the cities—that is, mainly on the farms. On every farm we see poultry—at least hens—and the real "practical poultry raisers" on the larger proportions of these farms are the farmers' wives and daughters.

Why not admit the truth, then, that poultry keeping is already a business for women by virtue of present occupation? What other business can our country show, aside from housekeeping, that counts so many women in its ranks?—women, too, who follow it all their lives, though marriage even does not cut them off from it, as is the case with most occupations; nay, it rather enlarges their opportunities.

Is it to be supposed for a moment that all these women would do all this work for scores of years in succession if it did not pay? "A paying business for women" has come to be a catch word for all the household publications; yet how few of them have thought of this occupation as an exponent of the taking topic

But the masculine element say that women do not make a business of rearing poultry. To be sure they fuss around, raise a few chicks each year, and perhaps get eggs enough to buy the family groceries, with possibly a mere trifle over for spending money, but no one is foolish enough to suppose that it pays. It amuses the women no doubt, and furnish the luxury of strictly fresh eggs and tender chickens for the home table; but it is sheer nonsense to supose that it pays as a cash investment.

Because the flock of hens may have paid but a few dollars money in hand above the cost of keeping the farmer considers it of little profit. He forgets, too, th multiplying power of the littles; he does not consider that when nearly every farm in the cuntry can show the few dollars of profit, the aggregate is enormous. As a result, he almost refuses to believe that yearly the farm products of poultry in the United States amount to $200,000,000 a year, making no menion of the value of fancy stock.—C. S. Valentine, in Farm Journal.

The Latest Style of a Silo.

At the Vermont Dairyman's convention last month, John Gould spoke upon the latest improvements in silo building. He said that the latest idea was to make a single board wooden silo; matched lumber put on grooves up and those filled with paint; these boards are nailed on to studding two by six, set 16 inches from center to center, with a foundation of 12 inch square stick of timber, bedded into the earth and trenched in. The door is made by sawing down between two studdings, a cleat is then nailed onto the studding and then coal tar paper put on so as to press against the ensilage, then nail cleats on the studding and put the boards back. One board is taken off at a time as the ensilage is used so as to keep the top of the door level with the ensilage.

Ensilage is best put in cut up; but if put in whole it must be put in all one way and not cob-house fashion, or it will rot. The best way is to hire an engine and have it cut up, if this can be done at a reasonable expense. The kind of corn best suited for ensilage is that which will do best in the part of the country where the silo is to be built, and will attain a full development.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Look After the Colt's Feet.

Most persons think that a colt turned out to pasture needs no attention. They reason that he has grass and water and water and there is no need of fussing with him. But an examination of the feet, when the youngsters are brought in for the winter, will show that this is a mistake. A foot with naturally high heels, of formation like that usually found on a pacer, will be found to have worn off at the toes and heels grown so that the frog does not have any bearing and is shrunk up and in a condition that, if let alone, will soon result in contracted feet. It will often take a skillful, competent smith some time to restore the feet to a shape and condition fit for use. The flat-shaped foot will often be worn down at the heels and the toes grown out to the extent that the knees are thrown back so that a heavy strain is brought on the muscles of the fore legs. This, if not soon remedied, will result in sprung, shaky knees and a stumbler unsafe to drive.

A Pointer on Clover.

When a farmer is once thoroughly converted to clover he will stay by it as long as it will stay by him. Clover is for the most part a biennial, or, to speak more correctly, a short perrenial, and it dies like the rest of us, when it arrives at the proper time. Farmers who have a good stand this year, and wish to keep their land in clover without plowing it up every two years should sow about half the usual amount of seed on the same land next March, or before the frost goes out of the ground. The plants from the seeding will take the place of those that die, and this, with the plants that did not grow this year, will make a good stand, especially if there is a little timothy with the clover.

Commandments to the Corn Raiser.

Country Gentleman offers the following Ten Commandments to the corn raiser:

1. Select a rich, well-drained soil, choosing old sod, or else well seeded clover. Sod is counted equal to 50 or 100 loads of barn manure to the acre.
2. Manure it in autumn or during winter by spreading finely or evenly with barn manure. Spread on sod in autumn manure is worth twice as much as spread in lumps in spring.
3. Plow at a moderate depth; five or six inches at most will bring more corn than eight inches.
4. Mellow the inverted sod thoroughly with spring tooth, disc, Acme or smoothing harrow.
5. Select the best seed. Repeated selection for many years will improve the variety if continued in the same locality.
6. Harrow well just before planting; make the rows two inches deep, and plant in drills by running along the markings, which will place the plants slightly below the surface. Adopt the same course with check rows.
7. Run smoothing harrow or weeder five days over the whole surface, both before or after the corn is up, to destroy all weeds before they appear, and continue till the corn is a foot high. Keep the surface of the ground flat.
8. Continue the work with a cultivator till the corn is breast high, keeping near the surface to avoid the roots. Avoid cultivating in wet weather and thus crusting the ground and making hard clods.
9. In selecting the ground for corn each year, bear in mind that good rotation is a matter of great convenience. A common good course is corn on sod the first year; oats or barley the second; wheat the third with clover; clover hay the fourth or more. This course may be variously modified in different localities.
10. In performing these different operations, it is well to remember that young corn roots are more than twice as long as the height of the plants; that no soil is too rich for corn; to plant when the ground is warm enough to start the seed; to destroy all sprouting weeds before coming up, at one-tenth of the subsequent labor; to carefully select the best ground; and to pulverize the soil very thoroughly before planting.

Dairy Notes.

The milking stool was not invented to "maul" cows with.

Wash your cow's bag before milking if she has been in foul places.

The man who succeeds at dairying is he who observes important things which his neighbors overlook.

If your land is hilly, select that variety of cows which will thrive best. Heavy cattle cannot climb hills readily.

Do you know what profit each of your cows yields you? If you are a butter maker, it is possible and profitable.

In selling a cow for a milker, be honest with the persons to whom you sell. Establish a reputation for fair dealing.

Are you not aware that it takes extra feed to "run" a cow in cold weather, just as it requires extra coal to "run" a stove?

If after feeding the proper milk making food to your cows, you are still unable to obtain a good quality of milk, try giving her fat-making substance and dispose of her.

Dr. H. J. Detmers, of the veterinary department of the Ohio State university, tells Farm and Fireside that garget cannot be cured by external applications. First, the cause must be removed; and as the immediate cause consists in the fermenting and coagulating of milk, the latter must be removed and not allowed to accumulate as long as any fermentation and coagulation is going on. Hence, the treatment consists, above all, in frequent and thorough milking. A cow affected with garget should be milked every two hours, and the milking should be done by a good milker.

Clippings from the Farm Papers.

Fruit on the farm always helps its selling value, even if trees are not yet old enough to produce. The promise of the fruit is there, and the buyer will always take it into account. But perhaps you don't propose to sell! Then plant for yourself. Is not the thing that is of value to another at least of equal value to you?

It requires an average of one pound of grain per week for ten weeks to properly feed young incubator chickens that long.

France is one of the most progressive nations in horticultural science. In about 28,000 of her schools the children are taught, among other things, how to take care of gardens and fruit trees and shrubs.

Take red lead and pure boiled linseed oil and mix to proper consistency and you will find it the best iron-roof paint in the market, as it will never crack or peel.—Country Gentleman.

Ripening the cream brings out a certain development of lactic acid, and in my opinion has a great deal to do with bringing out that fine butyric flavor we look for.—Gov. Hoard.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

The educated farmer ought to be influential in molding public opinion, elevating public morals and advancing in all possible ways the best interests of those about him.—Prof. S. Johnson.

The use of fertilizers in the immediate vicinity of large cities has affected the price of manure. Manure that we had to pay $4 five or six years ago can be bought now for $2.50.—F. J. Kenny.

An observer says that in raising squashes the main vines shoul be kept pinched back to encourage the formation of laterals. The reason is that the blossoms on the main vine are male and those on the lateral are female. So, of course, only the laterals bear fruit.

Let the farmers' wives and daughters study the science of poultry raising if the farmer himself has not time or inclination to attend to it. We know that in the greater number of cases the farmer's wife does not need this suggestion for she has learned the value to the household of the poultry yard.

Lime is a remedy for the gape worm, and some put the chicks in a box, dust fine, dry, air-slaked lime in the box until the chicks cannot breathe without inhaling the lime. It is sometimes a success and sometimes not, much depending on how it is done, but it is at least a harmless remedy and should be tried, not only once, but two or three times.

We know many farmers who would object, and rightly, too, to work for others for $1.50 per day, and yet they work for themselves every day at good hard work that does not yield them 50 cents per day, and often neglecting to do more work for themselves that would be worth from $3 to $5 per day. They call this tinkering or slip-shod method of working, economical.—Farm Life.

Keep no horse, cow or sheep with small, contracted nostrils. They are one of the best indicators of the virality and serviceability to be found. A large, full, open nostril is sure evidence of the free use of the lungs, and this means better blood and more of it.

The refuse of glucose factories is often used by milkmen as feed for cows in the vicinity where it is made. It consists of the husks and such portions of the grain as are not turned into sugar. There is some carbon in it, as the milk from bluten meal is rich in fats, and cows fed on it fatten while giving milk. The food is too bulky and moist to warrant long transportation, but it is a profitable feed where it can be got at near the factory prices.

A correspondent of the Stockman thinks there need be no fear of overstocking the market for lambs, for they are being engaged in Kentucky for next year's delivery at 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 cents per pound. And the next year, during the Columbian exposition at Chicago, will consume all that several state can grow.

When cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthern vessels, placed in sunny windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black. The color absorbs the heat and imparts it to the sand or earth thus facilitating the starting of the roots.

Experiments made in England showed that the larger grains of wheat, obtained by sifting, sprouted sooner, grew more rapidly, made more straw and on an average ten bushels of grain per acre, than did the small seeds sifted out from the same lot. The wheat was also much heavier to the bushel and made better flour.

An Indiana farmer figured out the cost of raising wheat at 72 cents per bushel, and a net profit from 19 acres of $57.38. Now comes a Kansas farmer and estimates the cost of 25 acres at $97. The receipts were $294, leaving a net profit of $7.88 per acre. The cost of producing and marketing was 21 2-5 per bushel.

No other manufacturer could endure without a financial crash the proportionate drain upon his resources that we see on many farms in the seeming thoughtless waste of fertilizers. The wonder is not that such fail to make "farming pay," but that they are able to keep soul and body together. This of itself is an excellent recommendation for the business of farming when conducted on business principles.

It has time and again been proclaimed that great care is needed in keeping dairy salt. It absorbs and retains odors as readily as the milk or cream, and should be placed in a covered barrel or tight box in a dry place. Carelessness regarding this may result in injury to the quality of butter, through means used and intended for its prevention.

The best land for orchards, says an Illinois man, is scrubby oak upland and light colored soils. There is scarcely any land which will not produce good apples; even our rocky scrubby land contains a soil suited to the wants of trees. New ground is especially adapted for orchards. If using old land, plow in the fall. The best distance is 25 to 28 feet apart. Mark off the ground both ways, and don't plant too deep, say about one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

P. C. Clough, of Canterbury, N. H., has sold $3,000 worth of milk from his farm in six years, and knows of no better way for a farmer to get that amount of money. He lets his cows go dry in summer and says it is too bad to have hundreds, if not thousands, of cows in the state lying idle nearly all winter. He buys all his grain. A cow should make 300 cans a year to pay well, he says.

We know of a gentleman who has seventy cows and four hundred hens. He cares for them both in the very best way and his hens pay him the greatest profit. He does not crowd them, he feeds them properly and he has a stream of eggs going to the market all winter when the demand is great and the prices high. Enough early chickens can be raised to supply the table with delicious broilers, which is a wholesome change from the old-fashioned diet of salt pork.—Correspondent Farm Journal.

In fruit culture it is the man who goes on through thick and thin that succeeds. It really makes not so much difference as one might suppose whether the year be good or bad, if the husbandry be wise, for the poorer the year the better the prices. Although of course a bad year is not as good for all as a good one, yet we know of men that say they had rather have a bad year so far as their own interests are concerned, for, by taking extra trouble, they manage to get a fair crop and sell it for a fancy price.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,
DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty Cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
***BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

WANTED—PERMANENT OFFICE ASsistant; either sex; salary $750; railway fare paid to office; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Secretary, Box 200, Buffalo, N. Y. mch19sat-tf

I Like my Wife
to use
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER
Because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
94 MILES SHORTEST TO NEW ORLEANS
110 MILES SHORTEST TO JACKSONVILLE
94 Miles the Shortest. 8 Hours the Quickest.
Cincinnati to New Orleans
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
110 Miles the Shortest. 7 Hours the Quickest.
CINCINNATI TO ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.
The only line running through Sleeping Cars.
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Chattanooga, Tenn., Fort Payne, Ala., Meridian, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Shreveport, La.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky.
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Direct connections at New Orleans and Shreveport for TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.
Through Cars without change via Knoxville, Asheville and Hot Springs and Charleston, S. C.
Pullman Boudoir Sleepers on all Through Trains.
Over One Million Acres of land in Alabama, the future Great State of the South subject to pre-emption. Unsurpassed climate.
For Rates, Maps, etc., address
BERT SHAW, Central Trav. Pass. Agent, No. 94 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. MILLER, Traf. Manager, D. G. EDWARDS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

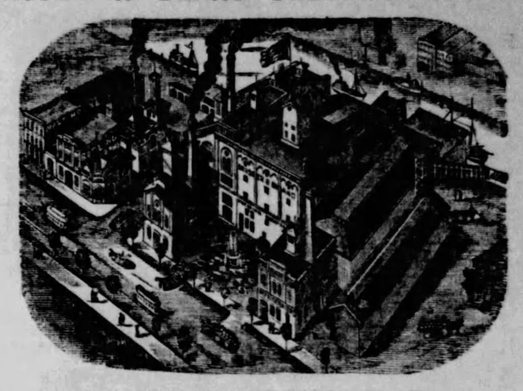
NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

CROUPY SOUNDS
At night, from baby's crib, are distracting to parents who are at a loss for a medicine equal to the emergency. Not so with those who have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. A dose of this medicine affords certain and speedy relief. To cure colds, coughs, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, and the various disorders of the breathing apparatus, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal. It soothes the inflamed tissue, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. Cap. Call For U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, to which complaint my children were subject."
"I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and pronounce it to be unequaled as a remedy for colds and coughs."—J. G. Gordon, M. D., Carroll Co., Virginia.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; six bottles $5.

SPRING, 1892.
L. S. Baumgardner & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Pants, Shirts and Overalls.
We are now showing Full and Complete Lines of
NEW SPRING GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
The trade are respectfully invited to inspect our stocks. All goods sold at
Lowest Market Prices!
Terms and discounts liberal. Orders solicited, promptly filled and shipped.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO.
224 and 226 Summit St., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mexican National
RAILROAD
(Laredo Route.)
The scenic route via Laredo, Texas, for Monterey, Catorce, Santillo, San Louis Potosi City of Mexico, and all points of interest in
Historic Old Mexico.
THROUGH
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Round trip tourist tickets at reduced rates on sale at all principal ticket offices in the United States
W. B. RYAN, Com. Agt. M. N. Ry., Laredo, Tex.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Lucas county, Ohio, I will at the door of the court house in Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 21st day of May, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number twenty-three (23), Woodland addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, appraised at $700. Terms of sale cash.
PETER PARKER.
Administrator of Harriet L. Parker, deceased.
sat-apr-23-30-may-7-14

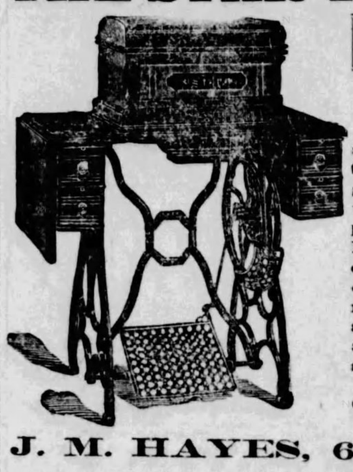
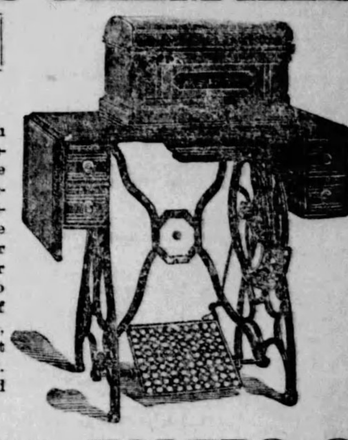
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.
ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1878.
THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF
XXX Pilsener, Bohemian AND Export Beers.
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE FINLAY BREWING CO
BREWERS OF
SUPERIOR LAGER,
BOTTLERS OF EXPORT BEER,
PILSENER AND PALE.
Phone 199. TOLEDO, O

RESORTS.
SOMERVILLE SPRINGS,

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.
ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. CLAIR RIVER.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ELEVATORS.
BEST MINERAL WATER IN AMERICA.
Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Special Rates to Families.
Address Somerville Springs Co., St. Clair, Mich.

ELEVATORS
HYDRAULIC, STEAM AND HAND POWER,
—FOR—
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT!
ELEVATOR REPAIRING GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.
Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. General Machinists and Machinery Repairing of every description.
The Toledo Machine & Tool Co.
501, 503 and 505 Superior St.

THE STAR THAT LEADS THEM ALL

$20 — $22

We are now prepared to furnish you a Sewing Machine which ordinarily retails for $60.00 for Twenty Dollars. We give you with this machine a manufacturer's guarantee to keep same in repair for five years free of charge. We have no agents' commissions of 50 per cent. or collecting commissions of 15 per cent. to pay, consequently are able to make the above offer. Upon receipt of above price we will ship you a machine, and if after two weeks' trial it is not as represented, money will be refunded.
We have also a fine line of Pianos and Organs at bottom prices.
For circulars and references address
J. M. HAYES, 608 CHERRY ST. TOLEDO, O

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED TO FIND A CURE?
Thousands of Cures by our Belts are persons who have done so.
DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
WITH NEW ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY.

More Belts Made and Sold and More Sufferers Cured than by all other Electric Belts combined.
The Crowning Triumph in Medico-Electrical Science! It cures all diseases curable by Electricity. It is a complete battery, as used by the foremost physicians, made into a Belt, so as to be easily worn during work, or at rest. It gives soothing, prolonged currents, which can be carried to any part of the body where there is pain, and will give instant relief, as Electricity permeates the entire system with a natural, glowing heat, rejuvenating every weak organ or part of the body.
WEAK MEN
Suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Drains, Losses, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lame Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, or general ill health, resulting from over-taxation of brain or nerve force, abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find a speedy relief and permanent cure in this marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In your ignorance of effects or by excess, or exposure, you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is Electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause, and health, strength and vigor will follow at once and in a natural way. This is our plan and treatment.
Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this State, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.
Our 200 page book "Three Classes of Men," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. It explains our plan of treatment, gives testimonials from people in all stations in life and from all parts of the country, including very many in New York City, whom we have cured, thus showing our marvelous work at home. Do not delay writing for it. It will cost you nothing, and may be the means of renewing your life and health.
The Greatest Boon on Earth is Health and Vigorous Strength. It brings wealth, happiness and fruitful marriage.
PHILADELPHIA GENTLEMEN WRITE US—YOU MAY WRITE TO THEM—SEE BELOW.
The Belt Works Like a Charm.
PHILADELPHIA, October 19.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your late favor which reminds me of my neglect in not reporting my case as you requested, but will now say that I am convinced that your belt is not only all but more than you claim it to be, for in my case it has demonstrated that it will make an old man young, and what more need be said. Your wonderful belt has in every particular worked like a charm, and I feel free to say that your inventions cannot be too highly spoken of, and I wish you could reach more of the many sufferers who are in need of honest treatment and advice as you give.
Yours respectfully, JOHN DUNBAR.
With S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., cor 12th and Chestnut Sts.
An Old Man Made Young.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I should have reported to you sooner but I wanted to be satisfied beyond a doubt before doing so. I am happy to say that results are entirely satisfactory. From the use of your belt I enjoy excellent health, my appetite is good, sleep is sweet and refreshing, and am not now nervous as I was for years before taking your treatment. I think the belt one of my best friends, and no money could induce me to part with it if I could not get another. The most wonderful thing about it is that at the age of 74 I am a young man again. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish.
Yours very truly, GEO. W. BOSLER, 1729 Jackson st.
Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt with Improved Electric Suspensory is the greatest boon ever given to weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in the strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Write for our book at once, sent sealed, free. Address:
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE AUBRY HOUSE, A young man to wait on table; one who is steady and possesses good habits; no other need apply . 122

WANTED—WAITER BOY AT THE Oliver House. 124

WANTED—REPORTER AND SOLICITOR; a man who can do local reporting, soliciting, etc., on a democratic weekly newspaper. Address "Reporter," care Bee, stating experience and wages expected; give references; practical printer preferred. 119

WANTED—PERMANENT OFFICE ASsistant; either sex; salary $750; railway fare paid to office; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Secretary, Box 200, Buffalo, N. Y. mch19eats-tf

SALESMEN TO SELL BY SAMPLE OUR Money Order System to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Experience not necessary. Address Merchants Money Order Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. 16apr4sats

SALESMEN WANTED—SALARY AND expenses; permanent business. Address Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 2apr-fri & satim

WANTED—GOOD BOY WHO HAS HAD some experience at the barber business, or one who wants to learn the business. John Stahl, 315 Monroe street. 124

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE barber trade; one with some experience preferred. Apply 705 Division street. 124

WANTED—25 SALESMEN AT 124 ST. Clair street. 122

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 2018 Adams street. 30apr2

WANTED—HORSESHOER—ONE THAT can do plow work; a good place for right man; first class man only. Enquire of Frank M. Arnold, Grand Rapids, Ohio. 2may3p

MATTRESS MAKER WANTED. A GOOD hand, at the Eagle Mattress Co., 811 Division street; steady work. 124

WANTED—A GOOD BOY OR MAN ON a farm, immediately; good wages. J. H. Wilson, on the Dooly farm, 2 miles west of Air Line Junction. 124

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS WANTED IMmediately at C. Z. Kroh & Co.'s, West Monroe street, Toledo, O. 124

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL for a publishing house; no experience; $40 per month and expenses. Call at No. 137 Superior street, between 8 and 10 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m. A. E. Christian. 124

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS PAINTers at 248 Marion street, Fifth ward. Call evenings between 5 and 7. 124

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS SORTers and tally men immediately. Inquire at Barbour & Starr's. 122

WANTED—TWO GOOD COATMAKERS. Address Tailor, care Bee. 118

WANTED—THREE CARPENTERS. Apply at East Broadway and Third street, East Toledo. J. R. Wilson. 122

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BARBER, 2023 Adams street; union man. 123

WANTED—TAILOR TO WORK IN STORE at 835 Summit street. 123

WANTED—A HUSTLING SUBSCRIPtion agent immediately; big money for the right party. Call at office Toledo Weekly Leader, 313 and 315 Adams street. 118

WANTED—FOUR BELL BOYS AT JEFferson House. 3may3

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. FIRST class horse shoer and general repairer. Inquire at Auburndale. Frank Boschard. 122

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A STRICTly first class subscription book man. One used to selling cyclopaedias, dictionaries or histories preferred. Give permanent residence, reference and experience fully. If everything is satisfactory position will be permanent. Lock Box No. 31, Station D., N. Y. 6apr1m-p

BARBER WANTED—FIRST CLASS. Frank Miller, 719 Monroe street, near Ontario. 119

WANTED—GOOD TINNER AT 1510 Front street, opposite the Rolling Mill. 116

WANTED—A GOOD E OR B FLAT SOLO cornet player in town of 9,000; must be a good tinner or carriage painter, sober and industrious; no other need apply. Address at once to A. D. Meyer, Norwalk, O. 117

WANTED—A TOBACCO STRIPPER AT the Gem Cigar Factory, 1003 Summit st. 115

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO COMpile lists, address circulars, etc., at home. Permanent if engaged. Address, with stamp, own handwriting, Housekeeper's Weekly, Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4sats

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AT 623 JEFFERson street for general housework; good wages offered. 3may3

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD COOK at 1409 Monroe street. 124

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 308 Summit st. 124

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; must be good cook. Dr. Roulet, 1418 Cherry street. 124

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL for general housework. 21 10th street. 124

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work. 1704 Jefferson street. 4may3

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; good wages to right party. Call mornings at C. J. Woolley & Co.'s music store, 311 Superior street. 124

WANTED—THREE LADIES OVER 20 years old to work in Pennsylvania and Ohio; salary $40 a month. Address H. 48, Bee office. 123

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, AT ONCE, AT the Empire House, 823 Summit street. 123

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 548 South street. 123

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, 530 SUMNER street; good wages. 118

WANTED—GOOD WASHWOMAN FOR Mondays. Mrs. L. Crafts, 350 Floyd st. 122

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; light work. Call 528 Buffalo street, evenings. 118

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 116 10th street. Mrs. W. G. Alexander. 30apr6

WANTED—GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR general housework; German preferred; no cooking. Apply at once, 717 Washington street, just off Ontario. 120

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 229 20th street. 120

WANTED—ONE DINING ROOM GIRL and one kitchen girl at De Veaux's Restaurant, 324 Summit street, upstairs, opposite the Lion store. All meals 15c. 120

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR COLored girl for general housework at 233 17th street. 118

WANTED—A GIRL, AT DR. R. R. REYnold's, 314 Huron street. 120

WANTED—100 GIRLS TO WORK ON knitting machines and crochetting. Apply to Roth & Friedman Knitting Works, corner St. Clair and Oak streets. 30apr3

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL at 714 Walnut street. 120

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; no washing. Mrs. D. S. Applegate, No. 1620 Madison street, corner of 17th. 119

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, corner Monroe street and Lincoln avenue. 119

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 1449 Huron street. 119

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE for her board, 331 Huron street.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL FOR GENERal housework; German preferred, as family speak German. 1704 Monroe street. 119

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SEWING girls at Kate McGown's, 235 Lafayette st. 119

GIRL WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking, and can go home nights. Call at European Lunch Room, foot of Monroe street. H. L. Freeman, Prop. 119

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED COOK at 707 Madison street. 119

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework, 369 Irving street; no washing or ironing. 118

WANTED—FIFTY OPERATORS; CORner Oak and Huron streets, A. B. & Co. 117

WANTED—GOOD COOK; REFENENCES required; Mrs. H. R. Kelsey, 1829 Summit street. 117

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 211 Indiana ave. 117

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of three; good wages to the right party; call immediately, at 908 Eleventh st., near Indiana ave. 117

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 918 Huron st. 117

WANTED—COOK—GOOD WAGES AND small family; apply to Mrs. J. B. Hudson, 424 West Woodruff ave.; light-colored double brick house (west side), at head of Madison street. 117

WANTED — SECOND GIRL; REFERences required; Mrs. H. R. Kelsey, 1829 Summit street. 117

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No. 1741 Washington street. 116

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at No. 34 10th street, between Monroe and Washington; good place. 116

WANTED—A LADY WHO IS A GOOD penman can hear of a good position by addressing, with stamp, H. 31, Bee office. 116

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 123 IRVing street, 3rd house off Putnam, right hand side of the street. 115

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. 211 Indiana avenue. 116

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 506 Walbridge ave. 113

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework; no housecleaning, small family, good wages. Inquire 301 Indiana avenue, corner 15th. 113

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in small family; good wages; 1824 Franklin ave. 117

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRESH MILCH COW, with sucking calf; cow is 4 years old. Call 1827 Fitch, corner John. p

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO CHAIR BARber outfit for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for difference. Apply 310 Adams street. 5may12p

LOTS FOR SALE IN BAKER'S ADDItion, on Bancroft, Baker, Cherry, Locust, Sherman and Walnut streets, all near the court house, on high dry ground, suitable for nice residences; Bancroft and Cherry streets newly paved and improved with cedar blocks and stone sidewalks; good sewerage, and line street cars in front of the lots; all the above lots for sale and perfect titles. Edson Allen, 915 Erie street, near Locust. 2may6p

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND SALOON; good location; corner building and good living rooms; bargain if taken at once. Address H. 47, Bee office. 3may6p

FOR SALE—50 BRUSSELS CARPETS, No. 218 Water street. 30apr6

FOR SALE—ONE 2 SEATED ONE horse surry and 1 single carriage, new. No. 218 Water street. W. G. Alexander. 30apr6

FOR SALE—AN AMERICAN SEWING machine, at 423 West Bancroft street, between Ashland and Collingwood. Call mornings between 8 and 12. 3may3p

FOR SALE—BOOK CASE, LARGE ICE box for store use, coffee grinder and one range. Call at 38 Michigan street. 3may6p

FOR SALE — 6 COWS, 1 HORSE 6 years old, good driver and good style. Call at No. 798 Germania street. 29apr6p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES of choice farming land; 20 acres improved; no buildings; 8 miles northwest of Toledo, Springfield township. Address Dr. J. A. Estill, Bowling Green, O., Box 5. 12apr-tf

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND SAloon on liberal terms; now occupied by J. M. Jacoby, No. 33 Summit street; selling on account of ill health. Call or address as above. 13apr1m-p

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Boody House Block. 4dec-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ACRE LOT, WITH good house and improvements, corner Raymer and Nevada sts., East Toledo; natural gas and sewer; good location for grocery or meat market. Apply on premises, 606 Raymer street, or to James H. Emery, room 7, court house. 27apr2w-p

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW COTTAGE on Ontario street, near Galena, for $800; lot 30x120. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co., 512 Madison street. 22apr12

FOR SALE—WYEK'S HOTEL—ON ACcount of my health I will sell the furniture and fixtures in this house at bottom prices for cash. I wish to close the bargain and deal by the 20th of May. Peter Wyek. 22apr12

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 20, NORTH Michigan street, between Monroe and Washington, lot 36 feet front. Enquire on premises. 25apr1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 5may1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal; all business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 4apr1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO make some loans on good improved city or farm property, at 7 per cent. interest; parties wishing to borrow money will call at No. 16, Masonic Temple, Toledo, O. A. D. Stewart. 24mch1m

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—OLD SKIDMORE FACTORY on Erie street, near Hamilton street, being 68 feet on Erie street by 100 feet on Swan Creek; will repair factory to suit tenant, for term of years. J. J. Sumner, No. 10, Gardner Place, corner Madison and Superior streets. 29apr-tf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING combined, on Adams street, been used as Domestic bakery for past 6 years. Enquire at 217 19th street. 4may4p

FOR RENT—NEW STORE, PLATE glass front, on Wetern avenue, near Langdon street. Apply to David Miller, 994 Curtis street. 25apr12p

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 12feb-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SILK UMBRELLA WITH HORN handle with silver trimmings, at St. John's M. E. church Tuesday evening, May 3rd. Finder please return to 319 North Fifteenth street. p

LOST—DARK BROWN MARE, ABOUT 8 years old; strayed from 1444 Huron street, Tuesday night. Finder will be rewarded for returning to above number. 4may2

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O. 27feb13sats

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN TO HANDLE fine line of specialties; good money to live agents. Address Michigan Door Plate and Bell Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4may-w&s

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—WASHING, IRONING OR day's work at 520 Ontario street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man 20 years of age; would like a permanent position; reference where last employed. Address James Hanks, 4 Unity Block. 123

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING SALESMAN wishes situation; best reference. Address H. 50, Bee office. 124

WANTED—POSITION TO DO OFFICE work or writing. Address 218 Superior st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook in hotel or boarding house; best references. Call 330 Erie street. 124

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to clerk in grocery or saloon; has had experience and can come well recommended. Call or address 921 Utah street, East Toledo. 123

WANTED—SITUATION AS STATIONary engineer or fireman; 5 years experience. E. W. Vannest, 170 Franklin avenue, Toledo, Ohio. 123

WANTED—OFFICES TO CLEAN OR housecleaning. Address 518 Hamilton street. 122

WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED MAN, work on farm; have always worked on a farm; can give good reference. Address H. 39, Bee office. 120

WANTED—POSITION IN A LAUNDRY; five years experience running a washing machine. Address H. 45, care of Bee. 122

WANTED—POSITION IN A GROCERY store by young man of 18 years; has some experience and can furnish best of reference. Address A. M., 1029 Summit st. 122

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day; first-class work guaranteed. Address H. 44, Bee office. 122

WANTED—SITUATION AS STENOGRApher by young lady; have just finished school and wages are not so much an object as experience. Address H. 46, Bee office. 122

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG lady in private family to work for my board, mornings and evenings. Address 1002 Washington street, corner 10th, care Madam McGregor. 120

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINtendent; am practical mechanic; understand erecting and operating all kinds of machinery, including engines and pumps; have had 15 years experience handling men; want to change my present position. Address H. 35, Bee office. 119

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN in hardware store; 4 years experience; best of reference where last employed. Address E. C. Blank, Bowling Green, O. 118

WANTED—A POSITION BY MAN AND wife. Address 504 Superior street, corner Oak street. 119

WANTED—A PLACE IN SMALL FAMily to do general housework, by a modest, refined girl. Address H. 38, Bee office. 119

WANTED—A POSITION AS ENGINEER or boiler tender; 5 years experience. Address E. W. Vannest, 170 Franklin avenue. 116

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING or advertising salesman for some respectable business; can give best of references and bond if necessary. Address L. C. B., Box 54, Good Hope, O. 115

WANTED—A POSITION AS COOK IN hotel or restaurant. Address 223 Superior street. 116

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, washing and ironing to do at home; prices reasonable. Address H. 30, Bee office. 115

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CHANGE BY NO. 1 SALESman, now employed in Cincinnati; south preferred; reference and employer given. Box 203, Cincinnati, Ohio. 125

WANTED — A NICELY FURNISHED room, convenient to car line; price reasonable. Address H. 51, Bee office. 4may3p

WANTED—To hire twenty-five logging teams to handle elm; will pay by the day or by the thousand feet. Apply to the Hector Stave Co., Hector, Putnam county, Ohio. 27apr12

BICYCLES REPAIRED—W. E. M'KECKnie, Jr., corner Huron and Jefferson streets. Enameling and nickel-plating, solid tires replaced with cushions. Parts of any make of wheel furnished. Workmanship warranted. p

WANTED—POSITION TO TEND BAR; have had experience. Address A. M., 1029 Summit street.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIvate family by young man in Auburndale or vicinity; can give good references. Address H. 49, Bee office. 4may2p

GROUND LEASE TO LET FOR A TERM of years, 65x100 feet on corner of Cherry and Superior streets. For further information apply to A. E. Scott, Trustee, 506 Cherry street. 26apr-tf

PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE, two dollars a month, payable in advance; same care as my own stock receives; accidents and escapes at owners' risk; stock taken May 1st, '92. B. E. Bullock, 501 St. Clair street. 25apr12p

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15decly

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, on 10th street, between Madison and Adams street. J. A. Cahoon, 1514 Madison street. 5apr-tf

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR one gentleman; will pay four dollars per month. Address H. 52, Bee office. 4may2p

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, NO. 1413 Adams. Enquire on premises. 3may3p

FOR RENT—LARGE DOUBLE PARLORS, furnished or unfurnished, 1822 Broadway, Toledo, O. p

FOR RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms with all modern conveniences; small private family; very desirable location. Apply at 128 Walnut (old No.), corner Erie. References exchanged. 3may3

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms in private family; all modern conveniences; use of bath room, hot and cold water, both gases. Call at 445 12th, between Adams and Oak. 30apr7p

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS with closet, furnished or unfurnished, at 23 13th street, between Washington and Monroe. 3may2p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE CORNER Beech and Ontario. Enquire of Joseph Fleming, northwest corner of Beech and Ontario; reference required. 29apr0p

FOR RENT—HOUSES—$30, NO. 1123 SUperior street; $33.33, No. 2102 Jefferson st. C. W. Manahan, Jr., & Co. 29apr6

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON Michigan street, between Monroe and Jefferson, with all modern conveniences. Apply of W. C. Tate, 134 Superior street. 23apr-tf

BUSINESS CHANCE.

DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM THE REtail mercantile business a half interest in a profitable grocery store is offered, with the benefit of the remaining partner's experience; less than $2,000 required. J. A. Throme, Marysville, Ohio. 4may3

Kate B. Sherwood,

Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:

"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affection."

Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For sale by druggists.

TO THE WOMAN WHO TOILETH.

Place a spray in thy belt, or a rose on thy stand,
When thou settest thyself to a commonplace seam;
Its beauty will brighten the work in thy hand,
Its fragrance will sweeten each dream.

When life's petty details most burdensome seem,
Take a book—it may give the solace thou'st sought—
And turn the leaves over till thou catchest the gleam
Of some gem from the deep mine of thought.

When the task thou performest is irksome and long,
Or thy brain is perplexed by doubt or a fear,
Fling open the window and let in the song
God hath taught to the birds for thy cheer.

Oh a branch of wild roses the barrenest lodge
Maketh fit for a throne, while the blossoming vine
Will turn to a bower the thorniest hedge;
So will beauty make stern life divine.
—The Home-Maker.

LAWYER AND MONEY LENDER

For the clever young fellow he undoubtedly was, Jack Trumper had behaved very foolishly. Not content with living far beyond his income, which was small, he had seen fit to take to gambling. By that means he soon contrived to lose all his spare cash, and a great deal more. He did not mind this much as long as his credit remained and he could borrow freely. One fine morning, however, he discovered, much to his amazement, that this was gone, too. He had come to Moses Morcashi, who had hitherto financed him, to apply for a further loan. The money lender decisively refused it.

"No, no, Mr. Trumper," he said, "not one shilling more; you ain't worth it. If I sold you hup to-morrow, Mr. Trumper, you wouldn't cover the principal and interest which you howe already. No, no; no more advances on your notes of 'and for me. Of course, Mr. Trumper, if you git somebody else to back 'em, that will be different."

The discovery that he could borrow no more came at a particularly awkward moment for Jack. The night before he had been playing pretty high, and losing pretty heavily. He had no money in hand to pay his losses, which, by the rules of the club, had to be paid within three days. He had never doubted, however, but Morcashi would advance him the necessary funds. His horror and bewilderment when he discovered his mistake may be imagined. For nothing short of absolute ruin stared him in the face.

His own means were all gone; every security he owned was pledged for its full value. All he now possessed were his allowance and his expectations from his wealthy old uncle, Gen. Trumper. Now, Gen. Trumper, though kindly and generous in his way, was a man of furious temper and fierce antipathies. Unfortunately for Jack, one of the fiercest of his antipathies was against gambling and gamblers. Jack knew his uncle well, and he felt no doubt that if he were posted at his club as a defaulter, from that moment his uncle would repudiate him absolutely and forever.

At any cost and in any way, then he must find £800 within three days. He applied to friend after friend. Those who could lend him that sum would not, and those who would could not. The situation was desperate.

Almost hopeless, he as a last resource applied to Tom Wilde. Wilde was a kindly, dissipated fellow, whom Jack had once saved from a terrible disgrace, and Wilde had not forgotten that service.

"Jack," Wilde said, when Jack had stated to him his business, "I can't lend you the money because I haven't it, and my name's not worth twopence. But my father remembers what you once did for me, and, perhaps, I could induce him to back a bill for you."

"If you can, Tom," cried Jack, "I swear he'll never be called on for a penny."

A note for £1,000 payable at 12 months was drawn by Jack. Wilde took it with him, and the next morning handed it to Jack. It was duly backed by Tom's father.

Mr. Wilde's name was good for £10,000. Morcashi discounted the note—taking 20 per cent. for the service—without hesitation. Jack was saved. A fortnight later his saviour, poor, kindly, hopeless, reckless Tom Wilde fell dead.

From that moment Jack was an altered man. His friend's sudden end, his own narrow escape from ruin, had sobered him. He resolved to free himself from his present entanglements, to pay his debts, and to live for something worthier than pleasure.

He set earnestly to work at his profession, and at the same time set about arranging his affairs. In both occupations he succeeded fairly well. A little practice came to him, and by a judicious use of the money it brought and of his uncle's allowance, and by the sale of what remained of his property, he contrived to meet his notes and bills as they became due. At last, at the end of 12 months nothing remained to pay except the note backed by Mr. Wilde, and he had money in hand to pay that.

With a light heart he went to Morcashi's office.

"I have called to take up that note, Morcashi," he said.

"Oh, have you?" answered Morcashi in a tone so sinister that it made Jack start. "'Ow much is it? £10,000, I think?"

"One thousand pounds," replied Jack, nervously.

"Oh, no; it's £10,000," said Morcashi, as he took the note out of the safe and looked at it. "Though," he added, with a leer, "I see you 'ave forgot one of the noughts."

"What do you mean?" demanded Jack, angrily, while a feeling of impending evil made his heart tremble within him.

"Mean, Mr. Trumper?" repeated the money lender. "Mean? I mean you'll have to pay what I like, or go to gaol! This indorsement's forged!"

For a moment Jack stood in silence, confused and amazed. Then the truth dawned upon him. Tom Wilde had failed to get his father's indorsement on the note. Anxious to help his friend, he had forged Mr. Wilde's name!

As soon as the facts flashed on Jack's mind he saw the full horror of his situation. He had uttered this forged note. To all appearance, too, he had forged it. If he were charged with forgery, not the slightest evidence could he recall to rebut the presumption against him. Even if Tom Wilde would have been willing to save him, he was dead!

Morcashi had him in his grasp. It was useless to try to explain to him or to appeal to his pity. Whatever terms that scoundrel proposed he must accept.

"Now, Mr. Trumber," the money lender went on, you see 'ow it is? Well, I don't want to be 'arsh—not me. What do you say to £1,000 in hand and your note for £4,000 payable in 12 months? That's better than penal servitude, eh?"

Jack reflected for a moment.

"I never forged that note," he said, "but give me a pen."

Ten minutes later Morcashi gave a check for £1,000 and took a promissory note for £4,000, payable in 12 months. He handed Jack in return the forged document. Jack stepped over to the fireplace and burnt it. Then he turned to the money lender—the flame of the burning paper seemed somehow to have got into his eyes.

"You miserable ruffian!" he cried. "I'll be even with you yet!"

Before the 12 months of the note had elapsed, old Gen. Trumper had died, and under his will Jack came in for a fortune of nearly £80,000. He duly met the bill, and sobered effectually by the lesson it had taught him, he stuck fast to the resolution he had formed after his first disaster, and worked hard at his profession.

Aided by his large fortune, his progress was rapid. He rose steadily, until at length his position at the bar was recognized by his party. He was made solicitor-general. As he read the patent of his appointment, one fact gave him a shock. He noticed that it was dated on the 30th anniversary of the day on which he had uttered a forged note!

He thought of Morcashi. He had lost sight of that man for years. Where was he now, and would he ever have a chance of being even with him?

It so happened that, at this very moment, this some Morcashi was nearer Sir John Trumper than he imagined. While the solicitor-general was receiving the congratulations of his friends, Morcashi was drawing a fresh victim into his net, and that fresh victim was none other than the new solicitor-general's eldest son.

Young Charlie Trumper was just 23. He was extremely like his father in person, manners and mind. Unfortunately, he displayed similar tastes to those which so nearly ruined his father when he was about the same age; he was recklessly extravagant in his ways, and was, moreover, addicted to gambling. Though his allowance was much larger than the income his father had possessed as a youth, yet his expenses and losses were proportionately heavier, and he, like his father, soon found himself forced to resort to the money lender. The money lender he happened upon was none other than the evil genius of his father's youth, Moses Morcashi.

Morcashi treated him as he had treated his father, advanced money to him freely, and encouraged him in his extravagant ways, until the young fellow was over head and ears in debt. Then he suddenly stopped supplies and demanded repayment.

Charlie Trumper was dumbfounded.

"Why, man," he exclaimed, "I can't pay you!"

"Well, then, go to your father," answered the money lender, "and ask him to pay your legal debts."

"I can't," said Charlie.

"You must," replied Morcashi. "If you don't, I'll make you bankrupt, and disgrace both you and him."

The young man reflected in silence for some minutes.

"You have given me a lot of bad advice in your time, Morcashi," he said, at last, "but you have given me a little good advice at last. I will go to my father and confess everything. Please God, I'll never be in such a mess as this again." And without another word the young man rose to his feet and left the money-lender's office.

Two days later Mr. Morcraft, Sir John Trumper's solicitor, called on Morcashi to make inquiries as to the amount of Charlie Trumper's debts. When he found that these came to nearly £10,000, he expressed doubts whether Sir John would pay them.

Sir John, however, proved more yielding that Mr. Morcraft expected. As Charlie had promised reformation, he wished to give him a fair chance. He was willing to repay Morcashi all the money he had actually advanced to the young man, with 5 per cent. interest. If Morcashi did not choose to accept those terms, he could take what steps he chose.

Morcashi was furious. He raged and threatened, but it was all no use. Sir John Trumper and his solicitor treated his ravings with contempt. They knew he must accept the offer. If he refused it and made Charlie a bankrupt, he would only lose his money, and expose himself. And accept it he did. "But great man as Sir John is now," he said, as he pocketed the check, "I'll make him repent this dirty trick."

"Mr. Morcashi," replied the solicitor, quietly, "Sir John directed me to warn you that, on no account whatever, will he again repay you a shilling lent to his son."

"Oh., I thought his son had reformed?" answered Mr. Morcashi, with a sneer. "Sir John can't have much faith in his reformation when he thinks it necessary to send such cautions as that."

Perhaps the money lender was not so far wrong. Within three months after this interview who should come into Mr. Morcashi's office but Charlie Trumper.

"What, back again?" cried the money lender.

"Yes," answered the lad, a bit shamefaced, "I want some money."

"How much?"

"Ten thousand pounds."

The money lender gasped.

"Ten thousand pounds!" he exclaimed. "That's your idea of reformation, is it? Ho, ho. And you think I'm such a blamed fool as to lend it to you after the way I was chiselled last time?"

"I must have the money at once," was all Charlie Trumper replied.

"Oh, you're in a hole, are you? Well, look 'ere. I wouldn't lend you a sixpence on your note of 'and; not a sixpence." The money lender paused a moment. Then he continued speaking very deliberately and watching the youth's face keenly. "But if you got somebody to back it, of course that would be different."

Charlie started slightly and reflected for a moment.

"I must have the money," he said.

"Well, get somebody to back your bill."

"I'll try," answered Charlie, as he rose and left the office.

"By great Scott!" cried the money lender when the door had closed. "That boy is his father's son! If he doesn't do it I'm a greenhorn. Then I'll squeeze Sir John in earnest."

The very next morning young Charlie Trumper arrived at Morcashi's offices. He handed the money lender a note. It was for £12,000, payable at three months. It purported to be backed by Sir John Trumper. Without a moment's hesitation Morcashi drew a check for £10,000 and handed it to Charlie, who pocketed it hurriedly and left the office.

"Now I have him!" muttered the money lender exultingly.

A month later—he was too impatient for his revenge to wait longer—Morcashi called at the solicitor-general's chambers and demanded an interview with Sir John. He was shown in. Sir John looked anything but amiable.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked in stern tones.

"I want to speak to you about a note of your son's," replied Mr. Morcashi.

"Oh, he has been with you again, has he?" said Sir John, looker blacker than ever.

"Yes, a month ago he borrowed £10,000 from me on a note for £12,000, which purported to be indorsed by you."

"By me! Oh, indeed. Well?" Sir John's face was furious, though his voice was calm.

"Well—well—" continued the moneylender, feeling strangely nervous. "Well, from inquiries I have made, I believe your indorsement is a forgery."

"In that case the note's not worth much, eh?" answered Sir John in an ominous tone.

"I—I don't understand you," stammered Morcashi.

"Well, I mean if my indorsement is a forgery, you'll have some difficulty in getting your money. It's a pity you did not make your inquiries before you took the note."

"But surely you'll pay it, for the credit of your son?" said Morcashi in amazement.

"Look here, Mr. Morcashi! let us understand one another. You took this note believing my indorsement to be a forgery; you took it after I had expressly told you I should pay no more of his debts. Under these circumstances I feel no obligation to meet the note nor pity for you, if you lose your money. You can do as you like."

"Good heavens! sir, surely you'll pay something to save your eldest son from a conviction for forgery?" cried Morcashi in agonized tones. The prospect of having to compensate himself for the loss of £10,000 by prosecuting his debtor for forgery was the reverse of attractive.

The solicitor-general reflected for a moment.

"Well," he then said, "perhaps I would, though I can't say I feel bound to do so. He promised me never to gamble or get into debt again; and so if he has broken his pledge he has no right to complain if I refuse to help him. Still, it would be disagreeable to see him in the dock. Let me see, now. Well, I'll give you £2,000 for the note."

"Two thousand!" exclaimed Morcashi. "Only £2,000 for a note I advanced £10,000 upon!"

"Yes: it's not good business, I admit," cried Sir John, quietly, "but it's better than nothing at all."

"I won't take it!" cried Morcashi.

"Oh, very well! But, perhaps, you had better consider it. I'll give you two days to decide. You'll excuse me now—I'm very busy. Good morning—that's the way out."

And this was his revenge! How Morcashi gnashed his teeth and swore vengeance against all the Trumpers past, present, and to come! What a miserable two days those were! Over and over again he resolved to reject the £2,000 and prosecute, and over and over again he reconsidered his resolution. Prosecution would be sweet; but was it worth £2,000? He had lost £8,000 already; the prospect of losing £2,000 more was more than he could bear.

On the second day after the interview with Sir John he again sought the solicitor general's chambers. Ah, what a change had come over him since then! Then he was confident and elated at the prospect of wringing money from his adversary. Now he had come to capitulate and seek easier terms.

"Well?" demanded Sir John, "Will you accept my offer?"

"Couldn't you say £4,000, Sir John?" asked Morcashi, in humble terms.

"Not a shilling more will I give. Now, what's your answer? I have no time to lose."

"Well, I suppose I must accept it, but it's a gross fraud."

"Don't talk to me of fraud, you blood sucker," replied Sir John, contemptuously, as he took out his check book and drew a check for £2,000.

A minute later the note was handed to Sir John, who gave Morcashi the check. Morcashi then rose to go.

"By the way, Morcashi," said Sir John, "you remember how you defrauded me out of £4,000 over an affair like this?"

"Oh, yes, you, like your son, were a forger in your time," replied the money lender, angrily.

"Now, it strikes me that the £8,000 you have lost over this affair just about covers that